THE ELKHORN MERCURY

VOLUME IX. ELKHORN, MANITOBA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1917. NUMBER 42

CROCKERY Special

White Cups and Saucers $1.70 per dozen
CLOVER LEAF PATTERN, at $2.00 per dozen
ALSO A NEW PATTERN JUST IN
Platters, Plates, Bowls, Pudding Dishes

Cut Price on Children's Misses' and Ladies' Coats---Come and see what we have.

We have a good assortment of BOY'S OVERCOATS, ranging from **$6.50** up. The price is LOW—You can save dollars by buying at this store—
Have a look at the Boys' Clothing and see what you can do

CARSCADDEN BROS., Phone 60 P.O. Box 583 ELKHORN

Ammunition for the Fall Shooting!!

BLACK POWDER SHELLS 85c. per box.
SMOKELESS POWDER SHELLS, $1 and $1.20
SHOT GUNS, dependable makes---selling at last year's prices.

Thresher's Supplies
Expanders
Gauges
Oil Cups
Grease Cups
Oil Cans
Speed Indicators
Wrenches
Pliers and Hammers
Oils and Greases for every purpose
Belt Dressings

Announcement
OUR
Fall
Millinery
OPENING
will take place on Saturday, September 15. A cordial invitation is extended to you to view this season's choice creations

Thresher's Supplies
Belting in all Widths
Gas Engine Packing
Forks
Handles
Tank Pumps and Hose
Gloves
Overalls and Smocks
Before Securing your Fall & Winter Gloves examine our lines

GROCERIES ALWAYS FRESH
Seasonable Fruits. Leave your order for
PRESERVING FRUITS

THE ELKHORN TRADING COMPANY, Limited
Telephone Nos. 4 and 35
Department Stores ELKHORN, MAN.

French Wounded Emergency Fund

The following subscriptions are acknowledged.

Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Cook	$10.00
J. W. Gilbart	5.00
J. Mooney	5.00
R. H. Brotherhood	5.00
W. W. Stalker	5.00
A. Bushby	5.00
A. McNab Frazer	3.00
R. deW. Waller	2.00
Miss Frances Underwood	2.00
Mrs. R. H. Brotherhood	2.00
Miss Susie S. Kelsey	2.00
Mr. F. Livesay	2.00
Mrs. W. H. Olive	1.00
Mrs. Mary Barrett	1.00
Rev. R. B. Ledingham	1.00
Miss Audrey Frith	1.00
Mrs. E. Williams	1.00
Mrs. J. McCorkindale	1.00
Wong Hong	1.00
John Hume	.25
R. W. Pitman	.25

The first appeal closes September 17th. Please pay your subscriptions to the local branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce by next Saturday if possible. The lists will remain open for the next appeal for those who have been unable to contribute.

Canned Goods Restriction

As there appears to be a general lack of information in regard to the sale and purchase of canned vegetables a quotation of the Order in Council should prove of interest to our readers. It enacts:

I. On and affter the twenty-fourth day of August, 1917, and until further notice, except as hereinafter provided, the sale and purchase of peas, beans, tomatoes, beets celery, corn, spinach, rhubarb and pumpkins, preserved in cans, glass jars, or any other container, commonly known as "canned vegetables", is prohibited.

II. The above regulations shall not apply:—

(a) when such vegetables are sold by the manufacturer to the wholesaler, jobber or retailer; or

(b) when such vegetables are to be consumed in lumber camps, mining camps, construction camps and dining cars, provided that they will be consumed within said lumber camps, mining camps, construction camps and dining cars, and not resold.

(c) when such vegetables form a part of the contents of a can, glass jar, bottle or other container and are sold as soups, catsup or pickles.

III. It is provided, however, that the Food Controller for Canada may issue licenses permitting the sale and consumption of said "canned vegetables" in such cases as he deems necessary or expedient."

What Was Seen in Shattered France

The following is an extract from a report just received from one of the delegates who visited one of the destroyed French towns in the area recently evacuated by the Germans:

"When we reached Noyon and Ham and began to visit the hospitals, I did not feel as helpless as I have felt ever since coming into the region. Here was something I knew about, and something I felt we could perhaps help. I will not go into details—it would only harrow you. The men were, of course the gravely wounded; in one ward of one hospital they were all condemned. Nowhere did we find any pillows, nowhere any rubber cushions, nowhere any back-rests. In one hospital a man shot in the back was half lying, half sitting, propped up by his overcoat. In another, the orderly begged an air cushion for a man wounded in so many places that he could not stand the weight of his own body. In the great tent evacuation hospital the floor was of trampled earth. The Medecin Chef said it had been mud when they raised the tents a few days ago. Here they asked for linoleum to lay beside the beds. Milk was impossible to find, condensed milk almost as impossible to get. (I forgot to tell you that almost everywhere one sees signs which cnodemn the water in the wells). Could they have oranges, stimulants, blankets, medicaments? These over-worked surgeons and nurses have no time to write to the various societies; and what they need they need at once. The visits of our Delegates, therefore, are a relief to them. I hope that no wounded in any hospital will suffer for the lack of the things we saw wanting here. But the thought of the hospitals elswhere that we had not visited haunted me."

BOYS' AND GIRLS' FAIR

Preparations for a Big Day on October 11th are under way

The Prizes Offered are warranted to produce keen competition in the many classes provided for in the list

The Boys' and Girls' Club Fair Day for the Elkhorn district will be held on October 11th, at the Elkhorn School. It is to be hoped that this year it will prove even a greater succes than in the past—no easy matter because our School Fairs have always been a success and something to be proud of.

This year, we have more entries from rural schools in the Club Competitions, and in the School Work we also hope to greatly increase the source of competition as it must be remembered that this is the one day of the year on which the rural schools and Elkhorn can meet in friendly competition. It offers a splendid opportunity for all the schools to compare their work and, if taken advantage of, not only pleasure but profit should result.

The Prize List has been sent out and it will be seen to be both generous in awards and wide in the choice of classes for competition. Owing to the strenuous times thro' which we are passing, many of the schools have their ranks severly depleted especially in the upper grades. To partially conteract this any boy or girl who attended school at any time during last school year is allowed to compete, the work being shown in the Grade in which the pupil was when last at school, whether that pupil be attending school now or not.

In addition to the School Work and the Boys' and Girls' Club work there will be sports, as usual, a list of which will be sent to each school in the course of a few days.

This year the funds for the prizes are being raised quite separately from the local Agricultural Society which in past years has undertaking the financing of the work. Grants have been received from the Elkhorn Council, Wallace Council Elkhorn School District and some of the rural school districts, but these will not cover all expenses, and a canvass of private subscribers will be carried out to enable the Club to meet its liabilities.

The extra Competition offered by the Bank of Commerce is not included in the Prize List. Full particulars were given in last week's issue of the Mercury, or may be obtained by applying to Miss E. Mooney or F. M. Watts.

To assist in every way possible such a work as is being attempted by this Club, ought to be a pleasant duty for every citizen and citizeness of this district. Not only is the actual work for the varied competitions of immense practical value to the competitors, but the fact that on this one day of the school year the children of the district gather together as one body and have a public exhibition of their work and play, makes it a day in the school life that will remain a green spot when much else of that life has faded.

Not only will the "Children's Day" suffer this year, owing to the shortage of farm help, but the school as a whole, particularly the high school, will also suffer from the same cause. This cannot be avoided. To give the child the best education possible is the duty of every parent, and with the advantage of a school like ours there is no excuse for neglect of that duty.

Despite the fact that, as a High School, it competes with larger schools with double the staff, and teaching periods the whole school day, we were up to the Provincial average last year in the percentage marks, while this year out of an entrance of 46 pupils, (including Entrance), and despite serious difficulties caused by large inroads on the time of both pupils and staff through illness, we had 41 successful pupils. With another room open in the school, we can devote more time to the pupils, and results should be better still. But this is not all we hope to accomplish. We want to prepare our boys and girls for life's battles with con-

(Continued on back page)

Recklessness the Cause of Many Auto Fatilities

How to keep automobile drivers from recklessly attempting to cross the track ahead of oncoming trains is one of the problems just now in process of solving by operating officials of all railways.

During the past six months there have been several deaths in the West due directly to the fact that an automobile driver miscalculated the speed at which the train was running. There seems to be no law to stop this recklessness and drivers do not seem to realize that it is fatal to try conclusions with a railway engine.

The number of accidents at country road crossings is growing, as well as those within the corporate limits of towns and villages, and how to stop it is something railway operating officials have not yet been able to answer. An engineer sees a motor car approaching a crossing at a speed that he knows will make a collision if continued by the motor car. The railway engineer cannot stop. Absolute recklessness is all this can be called. Even if careless drivers put no value on their own lives, they might think of and become responsible for the lives of those riding with them.

Result of I.O.D.E Shower

The third annual Christmas Shower for Elkhorn boys, Overseas held by the I.O.D.E. on Saturday last, was generously responded to, and in addition to the parcels, the sum of $19 75 was donated in cash. The proceeds from the Tea reached $22.95, a very gratifying sum, due largely to the openhandedness of many of the visitors. The ladies of this energetic order have a far heavier task this year than last as the roll of names Overseas has increased from 49 in 1916 to about 100, which means, of course, the making up of more than double the number of parcels. There is still time for donations, and as the ladies are very anxious that no boy shall be over-looked, they will be very thankful for further contributions. Another difficulty is that of obtaining the address of quite a large number of names on the list. Will anyone who knows the address of any of the following, communicate at once with the secretary, Mrs. R. H. Brotherhood: Povey, Hamilton, McBeth, Core, Lieut. Bissett, Warder, Stewart, Haggarty, Knight, Sutton, Wilk, Redmond, Swindlehurst, Sweeny, D. Frazer, Webb, Ellis, Craw.

The ladies wish to express their thanks to all who contributed in any way towards the Shower and the Tea.

GIRLS and BOYS WANTED

Results prove The Success College supremely superior. Twenty-five calls a day for Success graduates is common. This year we could have placed 426 more Stenographers and Bookkeepers. Our annual enrollment of 2100 students (in one school) is Canada's largest—it greatly exceeds that of all competitors combined. We employ 28 expert, certificated teachers. If you wish to succeed attend SUCCESS COLLEGE. Enroll any time. Send for catalogue of courses.

The SUCCESS Business College Limited
WINNIPEG, MAN.

A. W. PRIOR
Issuer of Marriage Licenses

WATCHMAKER
JEWELLER
and ENGRAVER

All Work PROMPTLY Attended to

Successor to R. SKINNER
Formerly with
H. BIRKS and D. R. DINGWALL

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO
A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY 10 CENTS PER PLUG

MAID MARJORY

—BY—

L. G. MOBERLY

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

The tiny, overcrowded room, the semi-darkness, and the sickly scent gave Meg a feeling of breathlessness. She longed to push away some of the furniture, to fling open the window, to let in some fresh air—to change an atmosphere which, though she did not actually express her feeling in words, felt to her stale, artificial, unreal. She did not answer Mrs. Tredway's question until that lady repeated it more sharply. "Why do you want to do the work? And who are you?"

"I—I lost my father and mother when I was a little girl," Meg answered, "and Dr. Naldrett has taken care of me ever since. He could not afford to have me educated like a lady, though I was very well taught; and the reason why I am trying to get lady's maid work is because Miss Penny thought it would be better for me than to be a secretary."

"A secretary? You did not really think of being a secretary, did you? No girl looking as you look should attempt secretarial work." Mrs. Tredway's insolent glance swept the girl from head to foot. "Yes, I agree with Miss Penny, secretarial work would have been most unsuitable. Meg shrank back a little, vaguely wondering what terrible disadvantage there was in her looks which seemed to handicap her so much. Vanity was no part of her nature, and she had no glimmering idea that those looks of hers were of an uncommon order. "Indeed," Mrs. Tredway went on, "I have my doubts about engaging you as a lady's maid. But you seem to have the qualifications I require in a maid for my daughters, and as you tell me you are engaged to be married, you will not be so likely to flirt with other men."

"I certainly should not want to flirt," Meg began indignantly, but Mrs. Tredway waved her words aside.

"I should not take you if you were not engaged to be married. You are engaged, I believe?"

"I am engaged to be married—yes."

"To whom?"

"To my guardian—Dr. Naldrett."

"Oh, indeed! And why can't you be married at once instead of coming out to work? That seems very extraordinary. I should have thought you had much better be married now, and settle down."

Marjory drew herself up. This insolent, and, she felt, impertinent questioning began to gall her. Her brown eyes looked straight into Mrs. Tredway's hard ones.

"There are several reasons why I do not wish to be married yet," she answered, gravely and courteously, but with a dignity which sat well upon her rather stately young person, "I am only eighteen, and I would rather not be married until I am older; and I should like to earn some money before I marry. There are several reasons why I am not going to be married yet," she repeated firmly, and Mrs. Tredway gave an impatient little sniff.

"Oh, well, your marriage is your own concern!" she said, "but it seems absurd that any girl should go out as a lady's maid when she could be married and have a home of her own and a husband to take care of her." Before Meg's mind there flashed the thought of the man who wished to marry her that he might lean upon her strength, but she thrust the thought away, and listened to Mrs. Tredway's voice, which was as hard as her eyes. "You certainly seem to have qualified yourself as a young lady's maid," Mrs. Tredway said, rather grudgingly.

"Since I decided to go out and work I have been learning all I could," Meg said. "I have had a great many hair-dressing lessons, and I could do dress making before. I always make my own dresses."

Once more Mrs. Tredway's glance swept over the slight, young form in its well-fitting serge gown.

"Well, if you can fit my daughter's dresses as well as you fit your own I shall be satisfied," she said, with a shade more graciousness than she had hitherto shown. "As I told you just now, your duty will be to wait upon my two daughters. The eldest, I think—I hope—will not be very much longer at home; she will probably marry during the next few months." A satisfied smile overspread Mrs. Tredway's artistically kept countenance; she drummed her fingers upon the arm of her chair. "However, never mind that, we need not discuss that now," she added briskly. "For the present you will have two young ladies to 'maid.' We shall be going out of town for Whitsuntide. I should like you to come to us there—to our country house, Downleigh Manor, near Lonsbury."

"Into the country?" An eager note leapt into Meg's voice, an eager light into her eyes. "Oh!" she ended, with a little gasp of unmistakable delight.

"You have not been accustomed to the country?"

"No, oh, no! and I can't imagine ——" Meg broke off abruptly, seeing the amazed expression on Mrs. Tredway's face, and with an outward quietness she was far from feeling inwardly, she listened to a few more details about work and wages; but she left the house speculating, with a mixture of trepidation and amusement, upon what her future would be. Upstairs in the boudoir, after the girl had gone, Mrs. Tredway still sat drumming her fingers on the arm of her chair, a satisfied smile on her face, a curiously dreamy look in her eyes whose general expression was so little akin to dreaminess.

Her thoughts were pleasant ones, she was building castles in the air, castles based upon that probable marriage of one of her daughters to which she had alluded in her conversation with the future lady's maid. Those castles were not built of the airy fabric of dreams; they were very solid, very substantial, very definite in their outlines. And she was beginning to feel a comfortable certainty that they would very soon now stand erect before her, no longer matters of dreams, but of actual fact.

The door opened whilst she still sat contemplating those castles, and her eldest daughter came slowly into the room, with the languid, graceful movements which were part of her latest pose. Connie Tredawy was pretty, pretty with a fragile Dresden china prettiness, from which she knew exceedingly well how to wring the utmost advantage. Her big, blue eyes seemed to be wells of child-like innocence; there was something almost infantile in the sweetness of her smile; and she had cultivated an appealing, wistful voice, which, with her wistful upward glances, helped to carry out an illusion of youthful simplicity.

"I have just engaged that maid of whom Mrs. Carbury told us," Mrs. Tredway said, as her daughter entered. "She is prettier than I like a maid to be, and rather too remarkable looking altogether. But Mrs. Carbury vouched for her, and although she is very young, that is a good thing in a way, I get her dirt cheap. She didn't haggle over wages at all, and I dare say I could even have got her for less if I had tried. Cheapness was really the first consideration. I simply daren't spend a farthing more than I need until you are sure of Geoffrey Marstead."

Mrs. Tredway made no attempt to conceal her real motives by any graceful dissimulations in the privacy of a heart to heart conversation with her eldest daughter; she and Connie understood one another. The girl sank into a chair, and spreading out her hands with a protesting gesture, laughed a rather tinkling laugh.

"My dear mother, Geoffrey Marstead is practically a foregone conclusion; he is absolutely dotty about me. I suppose I could marry him tomorrow if I liked. But I am not sure that even I can shake him about this fixed idea of his. I call it a bee in his bonnet; but though I have laughed at him and argued with him, I can't alter his determination. He is as obstinate as the most obstinate mule."

"You don't mean to say that he really means to stick to that absurd idea of his about not being the rightful heir?" Mrs. Tredway exclaimed sharply. "He can't be so silly! Why, it is eight years and more since his father died, and no other heir has been forthcoming in all those years. It is perfectly preposterous to suppose anybody will turn up now. He ought to let sleeping dogs lie."

(To Be Continued.)

Unmarried Millions

Ten Million Unmarried Men in the United States

According to a bulletin of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, there are 10,000,000 unmarried men in the United States between the ages of 18 and 44. That is 45 per cent. of the 22,000,000 of American men of this class. Nearly one-half of the age group in which marriage normally occurs are bachelors. The fact is that the cost of living has advanced so rapidly and wages have risen relatively so slowly that marriage is becoming a luxury whose sheer cost causes many prudent men to hesitate. It is not that they are adverse to accepting family responsibilities. They simply doubt their ability to solve successfully the economic problems presented by marriage. After this war the tendency may turn. The necessity of replacing the workers lost or incapacitated in battle ordinarily induces the birth rate to go up after great wars. More influential than this general movement will be the attention which the nations must give to the situation. In order to assure their own prosperity the governments must conspire to arrange economic affairs in such a way that reasonable men and women may marry without financial fear.—

An Oriental story tells us of a man who was asked to lend a rope to a neighbor. His reply was that he was in need of the rope just then.

"Shall you need it a long time?" asked the neighbor.

"I think I shall," replied the owner, "as I am going to tie up some sand with it."

"Tie up sand," exclaimed the would-be borrower. "I do not see how you can do that!"

"Oh, you can do almost anything with a rope when you do not want to lend it," was the reply.—The Christian Register.

"I am afraid this high cost of living is going to introduce another innovention in the average kitchen."

"What is that?"

"The foodless cooker."—Baltimore

The Principles Of Canning

Methods to Be Followed in Order to Deal With Micro Organisms

The home canning industry, practically speaking, creates value out of nothing. Without it many tons of canned goods would have to be transported by raid and truck. Industrious farm wives create every year millions of dollars' worth of new products and save thousands of dollars in transportation charges through this important home industry. In the present troubled times it is a national duty to increase the food supply for the non-productive season and take all extra strain from our transportation systems.

During the last decade considerable attention has been given to canning and preserving in the home. Experiment stations and state colleges have issued bulletins dealing with the subject, and there is at present a considerable amount of literature dealing with this important home industry. However, after reading several dozens of such canning bulletins or notices the writer was especially surprised at the identical wording and tables appearing in most of them. Where the ultimate possible has been reached variations cannot be improvements, but in these canning bulletins it is apparent that tables have been copied without performing actual experiments. In some cases again the compilers have made the canning conditions more severe, thinking without doubt that it was better to err on the safe side. On the whole the bulletins do not explain sufficiently why certain things are done and in that way do not engage the intellectual co-operation of the farm wives.

The principle of canning is very simple in theory, although hard in execution. Fruits and vegetables are spoiled by the action of bacteria. Kill the bacteria on the vegetables, enclose them in airtight receptacles, and they will keep for ever. Nothing can be more simple. The easiest way to kill bacteria is by means of heat, so we boil the vegetables until the last bacterium has succumbed. Here, however, we meet our first practical difficulty. Long boiling will spoil most vegetables, so we must limit the heating. Some bacteria are killed very easily, but unluckily the bacteria found in the soil are extremely resistant and their spores will survive boiling for several hours. Most fruits and vegetables are slightly soiled when being harvested, and roots such as carrots, beets etc., are covered with soil bacteria and their spores. We mentioned that bacterial spores are very resistant, but after being boiled for a short time the skin of the spore is softened and a new bacterium germinates out of it. Thus after heating, the vegetables once, only spores remain and these softened spores will germinate over night. By boiling again the next day we can kill these young bacteria very easily, and except for a few very resistant spores the material will be perfectly free from micro organisms. A third heating would dispose of these remaining spores, but it is very doubtful whether they are worth all that work.

Canning is a compromise between the bacteriological necessity to kill all the bacteria and the practical rule that food must be appetising. This last rule is absolute, and thus we must try to circumvent the bacteriological law. As we said before, the soil bacteria are very resistant, and by excluding as many as possible from the very start the problem of killing them becomes much simplified. Cleanliness in harvesting will be a great help. For example, peas should be harvested by hand in dry weather, and the pods carefully washed before being shelled. Such peas will contain hardly any bacteria at all. They are then scalded or blanched and dipped in cold water to harden the skins again. The blanching will kill numerous bacteria if the cold water used afterwards is very pure a simple heating for about 30 minutes of the peas when in the can will be satisfactory. It is therefore advisable to use in the blanching process water which has been boiled and cooled again in a closed receptable. The inconvenience of this boiling is less than the trouble of sterilizing the peas on two successive days, or even three days. Acting in this way it is possible to can young peas which cannot stand two or three days' heating.

Another source of infection is found in the preserving jars. It cannot hurt a jar to be boiled under water and in order to reduce the heating time of the filled jars the empty jars should be boiled beforehand for at least 40 minutes and filled hot. Of course the water in the jars should be near to boiling point also, and the rubber rings must be dipped in boiling water before putting them on the jars.

Before finishing we must draw attention to the importance of having doors and windows carefully closed when packing the jars. Not only is there the danger of the least draught cracking the hot jars, but the summer air is always teeming with bacteria and moulds, which would drop in the jars. For the same reason the packing room should be clean and the air as little disturbed as possilbe. Several times we have watched canning operations where the housewife, after taking infinite care would shake up the fire, producing clouds of dust, or have the kitchen swept just before canning, which will stir up millions of bacteria that will settle down again during the next two hours, partly in the jars.

Finally, it is advisable to wear a dust cap during canning. In summer especially a woman's hair is very dusty, and numerous bacteria will shake out of it into the jars during the operation.—J. Vanderleck, in the Journal of Agriculture.

Mixed Farming In Manitoba

More Attention Now Being Given to Stock Raising

The association of Manitoba and No. 1 hard wheat has created the impression that the whole of the agricultural activities of this province are devoted to grain-growing. For some time this was no doubt true. The Manitoba farmer finding that he could not only grow a superior quality of wheat, but also secure good yields, was satisfied with the returns from exclusive grain growing, and had not the time nor the inclination to go in for mixed farming. The raising of more grain was the aim of his efforts, and many of his requirements of dairy products and meat were brought in from outside the province. The possibilities of mixed farming in the province were not generally recognized. Of late years a change has come over the situation, and it has been conclusively proved that live stock thrive as well in Manitoba as in any part of the continent, and that with proper attention this industry would yield just as good returns in that province as wheat growing, profitable as that has been. That the Manitoba farmer is conserving his live stock and thus laying the foundation for a successful industry in the future is shown by the figures of the department of agriculture of that province. In eight years, from 1908 to 1916, the number of horses in the province increased from 169,905 to 341,496; of cattle, from 409,785 to 665,686; of sheep from 16,925 to 89,475; and swine from 120,346 to 261,774.

Manitoba has now a surplus of butter and eggs for export. Its output of butter increased during 1916 by over a million pounds, seventy-five per cent. of this being creamery butter. In the same year the production of cheese was increased by 154,003 pounds, and there are indications of a greater increase in this article of food during the present year. The number of eggs produced is estimated at five and a half million dozens. A good beginning was also made with the wool clip which promises to develop into an important industry in the province. The honey crop yielded 800,000 pounds, and real progress was made in the production of vegetables, which had hitherto not received the attention it deserved, seeing that the quality of the vegetables grown there is as high as anywhere in the West. As in Alberta and Saskatchewan, the prosperity of the farmer in Manitoba has enabled him to begin the acquisition of the automobile, one of the chief benefits of which is the promotion of social intercourse in the country.

The Evaporated Apple Industry

Government Bulletin Describes New Process for Evaporating Apples

With the apple picking season close at hand and the large quantities of apples grown in Canada, a more timely bulletin than one on the Evaporating Apple Industry, written by Mr. C. S. McGillivray, chief travelling inspector of fruit and vegetable canneries, and issued by the department of agriculture, Ottawa, could hardly be devised. It speaks of the old time methods when apples were cut into sections and hung up to dry, and then, with many illustrations and drawings, describes in full the progress that has been made in the process, the wholesomeness and nutritive value of the evaporated apple, the implements that can be used, and the structures that are advisable for manufacturing on a scale of different dimensions. The bulletin remarks that the industry is only in its infancy in Canada, but is of great value and importance and open to extensive development. It gives the results of many experiments and, in short, in plain and explicit language, explains very fully the operations that are necessary to bring the evaporated apple up to the highest standard of commercial excellence and nutritive value. The bulletin can be had free by addressing the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Alberta Timothy Seed Grades High

Fifty-two cars of timothy seed were assembled, cleaned and graded at the Canadian Governement Elevator at Calgary, Alberta, last year. Of this quantity forty-six cars were sent to outside points, chiefly Vancouver and the eastern markets. This seed was very satisfactory, but owing to the heavy percentage of hulled seed, the larger portion of it came under No. 2 and 3 grades. Alberta timothy seed is much sought after on the coast and eastern markets at the present time, and there is no doubt that with the improved methods of handling which are now being produced it will be possible to maintain a higher grade.

Mrs. Barton (to small daughter saying prayers)—A little louder, dear, I can't hear.

Daughter—Yes, but I'm not speaking to you.—New York Times.

Glory Of The Prairie

The Splendor of a Western Sunset Is Described

A band of cloud bars the horizon to the sinking sun. It hangs a flattened arch imminent over the prairie. Yet so soft and luminons are its gray-blue folds, so fantastic are the shapes it takes and holds and loses, that the imagination is more bent on the weavings of its shuttle than on the glory that lies dimmed but just behind.

The texture is of those airy things women wear to the theatre; fluffy as down and yet clinging to a certain definite line of beauty. Grotesque shapes emerge, shadow themselves a brief moment against the western glow, and dissolve into murky void. Here is Aurora speeding her chariot; and close behind follows a monster of a prehistoric age, crawling upon its belly across the emblazoned sky and thrusting out a devouring tongue of flame. Buffalo and beaver, Indians waving tomahawks, trailing daschunds, coffee pots and elevators—all these things are to be seen this wonderful night staged upon the western sky.

But of a sudden and framed by this pagan fantasy, the sun illuminates the arch between cloud and skyline. Vivid in that golden haze stand out two tiny cloudlets, two glowing marionettes upon the earthy stage—or, if you will, the cherubim and seraphim guarding the holy place of the sun's decline.

No mountain scenery, no rocky gorge, no famed approach of the tourist, can vie with this splendor of prairie sunset. Sea horizons alone compare; but these lack in their glittering and corrugated expanse the melting shadows of the prairie, and the grave unchidden face it turns to heaven.

Ah! is it not because we now must bid our prairie a tender adieu, that we have for her in this her vestal hour a choking rush of love and devotion?

For see—already little pines, emulant in their serried ranks of the wheat fields that lie at their feet, encroach upon our vision. Already the immemorial rock thrusts shoulders pink and gray through the sward. On either side the rail track the dark fringe deepens; and only back there behind us, in the narrow vista cut by man, still domineers the unbroken line of the prairie.

Athwart it there still hangs a band of sunset cloud, now etched in space as the steel bridge of the railway engineer.

As we rush eastward, night with long strides advances upon us. Behind pales the prairie sunset.

Kindly night draws her veil over the little lakes we traverse—over their dark pools and hidden mysteries. Girt in their sombre pines, here and there they are lit by the roseate cloud.

But the prairie lies far behind, and ever westward over its grave face flaunts the setting sun.—Free Press.

Agricultural Knowledge

New Catalogue Issued of Dept. of Agriculture Publications

An entirely new catalogue is ready for circulation of the publications issued in the last few years by the Dominion department of agriculture. There are 317 listed, of which 31 are devoted to the dairy, butter making, cheese making, cold storage, cow testing, etc.; 64 to the cultivation of field crops, grains, grasses, vegetables, flax and tobacco; 37 to insect and plant diseases; 51 to live stock and everything appertaining thereto; 19 to apples and fruits generally; 24 to gardening, fruit, flower and vegetables, home and school; 33 to poultry, raising, keeping, housing, feeding and marketing, candling, preservation, production and shipping eggs and 42 to miscellaneous subjects, seasonable hints, cold storage, bees, honey production, soil fertility, maple sugar production, manures and fertilizers, farm machinery, forestry, and the war book of 1915 and 1916, The Agricultural Gazette, The Agricultural Instruction Act and so on. The catalogue will be sent without charge on application being made to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Moroccon Gratitude

The following story, vouched for by a leading British representative in Morocco, is not only interesting in itself, but has a quite instructive moral. Some eight years ago, before France had consolidated her position in Morocco, an uprising took place in Fez of the fanatic anti-European Mussulman population in which numbers were massacred.

The emeute was speedily suppressed by the French troops, and the usual consequences ensued.

General Lyautey, the chief command, was at the time absent; but he hastened to the spot, and found the Drum-Head Court martial in full swing, sentencing prisoners by the hundred to be shot. He instantly stopped the judicial massacre, and permitted only lighter penalties to be inflicted on the worst offenders.

When the present war broke out the first volunteers were these very Moors whom he had rescued from death.

And these men and their fellow-tribesmen have been, and are, amongst the finest and bravest of the soldiers of France. The arsenal at Rabat has a special museum filled with all kinds of Hun trophies taken by them.

Canadian Eggs Gain In Britain

One Reason Why Prices Are Advanced on the Home Market

One of the very obvious reasons why the price of eggs has been increasingly high in Canada since the outbreak of war three years ago is that instead of keeping all her eggs at home, as was practically the case in 1914, Canada has been exporting large consignments of eggs to England. Formerly Great Britain got fifty per cent. of her eggs from Russia, but that source of supply was almost completely cut off, and the void has been filled as far as possible by eggs from Canada and the United States. Today Canadian eggs occupy a strong position in the British market. The question which the Canadian trade commissioner in Liverpool now asks is whether or not Canada can hold her greatly extended egg trade in the United Kingdom.

He points out that "during the years immediately preceding the outbreak of the war imports of Canadian eggs, which had formerly been well known on the British market, fell to negligible quantities, the board of trade returns noting only 14,700 great hundreds (of 120 eggs) in 1911, none at all in 1912, and 1,950 in 1913. Home requirements had so greatly increased, that Canada had become a large importer of eggs, and the total output was readily absorbed at satisfactory prices. At the same time the increasing competition of continental sources of supply on the overseas market, favored, as they were, by steadily growing efficiency in organization for collecting, packing, grading, storing and marketing, lower production costs, and by a natural advantage of geographical situation, had brought prices to a level that ceased to hold out special attractions to the shipper."

"The war had an immediate effect upon these supplies, the total imports dropping from 21,579,950 great hundreds in 1913 to 17,904,805 in 1914, 10,246,926 in 1915 and 6,606,411 in 1916. Russian eggs in particular, which had furnished over fifty per cent. of the total in 1913 dropped from 11,453,277 great hundreds in 1913 to 6,870,827 in 1914; 3,074,156 in 1915 and 734,525 or eleven per cent. of the total in 1916. This decrease in supplies from the continent resulted naturally, in producing high prices and a strong demand for transatlantic eggs, and the greatly increased production of Canadian eggs has enabled our shippers to take full advantage of the situation. In 1914 Canadian egg imports into this country were 361,173 great hundreds, in 1914, 916,326 and in 1916, 1,431,778.

"Considerable complaint was made of the pack of eggs sent forward in 1914, and the resulting conditions in which the product reached the market. These initial disadvantages, however, have been largely overcome by the shippers and at the present time Canadian eggs occupy a very satisfactory position in the eyes of the trade. They are very attractively packed, clean and of the desired color, of good size and weight, and while they must necessarily rank below Danish and Irish fresh eggs, they are generally superior to all but the best grades of Russian eggs, especially as regards size and appearance. They always command a premium of from one to two shillings per case over American eggs."

The Policewoman

Must Have Gift of Diplomacy and Know Human Nature

A policewoman must be something of a diplomatist as many of her duties are of a delicate and intricate character, according to a London correspondent. She must keep in friendly touch with the policemen, who are not always too ready to receive women members of the force as their colleagues.

The other day, for instance, one of the members of the force found in a back street in Westminster a sturdy young policeman struggling and arguing with a drunken woman who refused to move or to act in any sort of sensible fashion. The policewoman seeing his difficulties, came up to him and the constable gave the case up to her, saying that he could do nothing with the woman. Fortunately, the policewoman happened to have a peculiar gift for dealing with drunken women, and by dint of good humor, argument and strength of body managed to get her out of the street and into her home, which was not far distant.

Another admirable portion of the work done by policewomen, especially in London, is the patrolling of streets and suburban country lanes and fields. The women patrol in couples, and are in uniform. Their work lies in the big railway terminals and in certain districts where there are houses suspected of containing many bad characters who lure young girls within their doors.—Philadelphia Enquirer.

Natural

Ellen rushed into her mistress's apartment and cried:

"Please, Mrs. Midgley, Kate has been tryin' to light the fire with paraffin, and' she's been blown out of the window!"

"Oh, well, it's her day out, is it not?" calmly rejoined the mistress.—Everybody's.

EATS DIRT
GILLETT'S
LYE
CLEANS DISINFECTS

Demurrage Rates Greatly Raised

Sir Henry Drayton Says Traffic Must Be Speeded Up

"Traffic must be speeded up, and coal must be got into the country," says Sir Henry Drayton, chairman of the board of railway commissioners for Canada, in a judgment just received at the transportation bureau of the board of trade, Montreal, on the question of demurrage. With this object a new set of demurrage rates has been drawn up by the railway commissioners as follows:

First and second day, free; third day, $1; fourth day, $2; fifth day $3; sixth day, $4; seventh day and all days thereafter, $5 a day. Suggestively, the judgment says, "This tariff ought to release cars quickly."

The present scale allows for a fixed rate of one dollar a day after the expiration of free time, which varies according to the commodity. The railways' proposal was a rate of $3 a day after expiration of free time.

CHOLERA INFANTUM

Cholera Infantum is one of the fatal ailments of childhood. It is a trouble that comes on suddenly, especially during the summer months and unless prompt action is taken the little one may soon be beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets are an ideal medicine in warding off this trouble. They regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach and thus prevent all the dreaded stomach complaints. Concerning them Mrs. Fred Rose, South Bay, Ont., says: "I feel Baby's Own Tablets saved the life of our baby when she had cholera infantum and I would not be without them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Peace River Country Growing Fast

Mixed Farming Becoming Popular and Grain Acreage Finest in Canada

That the Peace River country has received 3,500 settlers this year, is the information given by Ralph Harris, traveller and writer, who passed through Calgary on his way to the coast after several years spent at Peace River Crossing. The northland is settling up very fast, he says, and one encouraging feature of the development is that farmers are going into mixed farming. One creamery is established in the far north, and is working overtime, and the live stock industry is flourishing. Although Mr. Harris says it is hard to put an estimate on the acreage under crop in this big territory, he was prepared to state that the northland would have 150,000 acres of the best wheat crop in Canada or the western states.

What this country is capable of producing is shown in the yield which Sheridan Lawrence, an oldtimer there, produced last year. His crop amounted to 10,000 bushels of wheat, and has just been sold in Winnipeg for $1.95. This year this farmer has another big crop that promises to yield even better than last year, having 300 acres in wheat. Although his farm is 500 miles north of Calgary, he has demonstrated that the northland has large compensation for the agriculturist.

There are now 75 organized school districts in the Peace River country and numerous churches. Mr. Harris is going to travel through the western states lecturing on his adopted country.

"Did you miss your first husband very much?"

"Not until after I married my second."—London Opinion.

Tea and Coffee Drinkers
who are
RUN DOWN
usually
PICK UP
after they change to the delicious, pure food-drink—
POSTUM
"There's a Reason"
Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.
Windsor, Ont.

Helping Disabled Heroes

A Few Facts That Every Disabled Soldier Should Know

That there is no such words as "impossible" in his dictionary.

That his natural ambition to earn a good living can be fulfilled.

That he can either get rid of his disability or acquire a new ability to offset it.

That the whole object of doctors, nurses, and instructors, is to help him in doing that very thing.

That he must help them to help him.

That he will have the most careful and effectual treatment known to science.

That interesting and useful occupations form a most valuable part of the treatment in convalescent hospitals and sanatoria.

That if he cannot carry out his first duty by rejoining his comrades at the front, and if there is no light duty for him with the Canadian forces overseas, he is taken home to Canada, as soon as his condition and the shipping facilities make this possible.

That his strength and earning capacity will be restored there to the highest degree possible, through the military hospitals commission.

That if he requires an artificial limb or kindred appliances it will be supplied free.

That every man disabled by service will receive a pension or gratuity in proportion to his disability.

That his pension cannot be reduced by his undertaking work or perfecting himself in some form of industry.

That his pay and allowances continue till he is cured or till his pension begins.

That an extra three months' pay, field pay, and separation allowance when there are dependents receiving such allowance, will be paid to all men returned from overseas and honorably discharged after at least six months—with certain exceptions' such as members of the permanent force and federal or provincial civil service who can step right back into their old positions.

That if his disability prevents him from returning to his old work he will receive free training for a new occupation.

That full consideration is given to his own capacity and desires when a new occupation has to be chosen.

That his own will-power and determination will enable him to succeed, both in the training and in the occupation afterwards.

That his maintenance and that of his family will be paid for during the training he may receive after discharge, and for a month longer.

That neither his treatment nor his training will cost him a cent.

That his home province has special commission to assist him in finding employment on discharge.

That hundreds of towns and villages have committees, associations, and clubs, to welcome him on arrival, and to help in securing a position for him.

That the Dominion and provincial governments, the municipal authorities, and all sorts of employees, give the returned soldier preference in filling vacant positions.

That the returned soldier wishing to take up land and farm it, will be helped to do so, under federal and other settlement schemes.

That the military hospitals commission exists to carry out his restoration and training in Canada.

That the board of pension commissioners exists to distribute the pensions provided by his country for him and his dependents.

That the military hospitals commission and the board of pension commissioners are in the position of trustees, appointed for his benefit, and representing the whole people of Canada.

That, therefore, he should write direct to the commission or the board if he needs advice or help.

Canadians are unanimously resolved that every returned soldier shall have a full opportunity to succeed. When that opportunity is put within his reach, his success will depend on his own good sense in seizing and using it.

A Moral Victory Also

War Must Be Waged to Prevent a Repetition

From this time onward, Germany will not depend upon physical agencies alone for what it will be glad to consider a tolerable peace. To this end it will do what it can to promote a failure of memory on the part of its enemies. We see in Russia already the results of one such lapse. In the last analysis the cause of the allies and in a special degree the cause of the United States must rest upon their unforgettable detestation of the deliberate villainy which forced this war upon the world and their invincible determination that its end must be such as to prevent its repetition.

Without a moral victory there will be no victory for the nations which Germany pillages and menaces. The more fiercely that truth is set forth in the forum as well as on the field of battle the more complete will be their triumph.—New York World.

Obviously Exempt

One of the registrars in a Virginia country district tells a story of a negro man, obviously within the prescribed ages and of powerful physique, who turned out on registration day. The registrar had a good deal of difficulty in making the applicant understand the questions.

"Do you claim exemption?" he asked.

"What's dat, suh?"

"Is there any reason why you should not render military service—why you should not fight your country's battles?"

"Oh, yes, suh," replied the applicant, much enlightened. "I'se gun-shy."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Poor Colonizers

German Kultur Does Not Take Well in Poland

Up to some months ago the German press was continually boasting of the great reforming and civilizing work which the fatherland was carrying on in Poland. Recently, however, doubts began to be expressed by some more candid writers as to the effectiveness of German policy. Now the state of affairs has become such that serious alarm has come, even in reactionary circles.

Germany's eyes have evidently been opened to conditions in Poland by the arrest of Gen. Pilsudski, the Polish leader, and former commander of the legion. It is alleged that he was organizing the Polish army for use against the central powers, when occasion offered. In consequence of the arrest all the officers of the legion have resigned, and they also have been imprisoned.

Relieves Asthma at Little Expense. Thousands of dollars have been vainly spent upon remedies for asthma and seldom if ever, with any relief. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy, despite its assurance of benefit, costs so little that it is within reach of all. It is the national remedy for asthma, far removed from the class of doubtful and experimental preparations. Your dealer can supply you.

Promote Live Stock Industry

Competitions for Boys and Girls Attracts Great Interest

The Dominion minister of agriculture has invited the assistance of the Canadian Bankers' Association in promoting the live stock industry by means of prizes, to be known as "The Canadian Bankers' Prizes" to be offered at fall fairs throughout Canada in the autumn of this year. The members of the association have responded favorably, and while the prizes will be designed as above, the government is sharing in the cost.

These competitions will afford especial opportunities for interesting boys and their parents in the bank as an institution, as well as bringing forcibly before the minds some idea of the importance of live stock. When a great institution like a bank takes a practical interest in the live stock industry of the district, the farm boy will be led to view the matter from a standpoint entirely different from the one to which he has been accustomed.

In districts where beef cattle predominate, it is expected that the Canadian Bankers' Calf Prizes, will be for calves of beef type, and in dairy sections for calves of dairy type. In all cases, the prizes for pigs shall be offered for pigs of bacon type only.

Calves and pigs entered for competition must have been born on or after March 15th, 1917, and must be the property of the exhibitor or the exhibitor's parent or guardian.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—I had a Bleeding Tumor on my face for a long time and tried a number of remedies without any good results. I was advised to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, and after using several bottles it made a complete cure, and it healed all up and disappeared altogether.

DAVID HENDERSON.

Belleisle Station, Kings Co., N. B.,
Sept. 17, 1904.

A Minister of Social Welfare

Good Work Carried On in Russia for Social Betterment

Russia, the youngest of the democracies has appointed the Countess Sophie Panin as minister of social welfare. Forty-five years of age, of an aristocratic and wealthy family, and having been prominent for many years in every big movement for social betterment, she brings to her new position a wealth of experience that will count for much in the administration of the important work committed to her care. She has never looked upon social work in the spirit of the society woman; but being imbued with lofty ideas, she regards the problems of the poor as her own.

Fifteen years ago, anxious to fight intemperance, the government created in many cities people's houses, where recreation of the best type was provided. It also assisted a number of similar institutions created by private enterprise. Prominent among these was the people's house built and carried on at her own expense by the Countess Panin. Situated in a poor district of Petrograd, it contained a library, theatre, physical laboratory, astronomical observatory, and other educational equipment. Classes in the evenings and on Sunday provided for serious adult education. Its recreational facilities were not unlike the larger social settlements in this country.

Her appointment will be greeted with enthusiasm all over Russia. The ministry to which the Countess Panin has been called, is charged with the administration of charitable and social institutions, and with the care of dependent children—a work second to in its importance and value to the state. In a statement issued, she declares that her staff will for the most part consist of women, a precedent which she hopes will find imitation in other countries.—J. H. Hazlewood.

It appears that once a Westerner, visiting New York, was held up by a footpad with this demand:

"Give me your money or I'll blow out your brains!"

"Blow away," said the man from the West. "You can live in New York without brains, but not without money."—The Lamb.

Redpath
SUGAR

When you pay the price of first quality sugar, why not be sure that you get it? There is one brand in Canada which has no second quality—that's the old reliable Redpath.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

Made in one grade only—the highest!

This Union Is Good

Union of Democracies in a Common Struggle Means Much

The unfurling of the Stars and Stripes in Europe beside the Union Jack and the Tricolor means more than a vast addition to our military strength, more than Allied victory, more even than a democratic peace. It is an earnest of all these, but it is also a symbol of that union of mind and feeling between the ordered democracies of England, France and the United States, which promises to play the greatest part in moulding the future ideals and the future destinies of the world. This union, as we have more than once insisted, bids fair to rank for ever amongst the greatest historic landmarks in the moral and political history of mankind. It is too large and too near a thing for the boldest amongst us to gauge. In character, in extent, and duration its results are past finding out. But we know that it is built on all that is best and most solid in the tried and trusted traditions of the three democracies who have combined with most success the blessings of progressive liberty and the blessings of stable order in their national life. We know that the principles in which these traditions have their roots are sacred, and that from them no evil can proceed. We feel that this union is good, and we look forward with eager hopefulness to the exalted visions which it foreshadows. Visions, traditions, and principles alike are all incompatible with the elementary dogmas of Prusso-German kultur and of its daughter, "militarism."—The London Times.

Minard's Liniment For Sale Everywhere.

A Necessary Reprisal

Oil Shells are Latest Weapon of Modern Warfare

"The oil shells referred to by correspondents at the front, are the latest weapon," says the ordnance man at the Evening Standard. "They are a necessary reprisal forced by diabolical inventions of the German oil drums or canisters. They are constructed in the form of shells, the casings of which are so thin that they burst easily after explosion, the small charge within scattering the flaming contents. They are fired from trench mortars. They are an effective reply to the flammenwerfer of the Germans, which are merely tanks carried on soldiers' backs and worked by a hand pump, with fire nozzle attachment."

"The newest tanks carry heavier guns," says the Standard, and the recoil often tosses the huge machines about. The crews now are trained to avoid sickness, and it is necessary to get "tank legs."

Corns cripple the feet and make walking a torture, yet sure relief in the shape of Holloway's Corn Cure is within reach of al.

Canadians With the Flying Services

The following figures concerning Canadians in the flying services were supplied authoritatively by officers from the Canadians with the Flying Corps: Two hundred and ninety-nine Canadians granted commissions. Officers of Canadian birth in the corps, 93; officers in Naval Air Service from Canada, under arrangement with Admiral Kingsmill, 346; officers joined the naval service in Canada, and since transferred to the Flying Corps, 66; granted commissions from the Canadian forces to Naval Air, 80.

Kipling's Air Prediction

The constitution of an "Aerial Control Board," and the journey of the "Night Mail" through the starry heavens was post-dated even by Mr Kipling to "2000 A.D." Now, in 1917, mails are being carried through the air, as by the Italians, and active minds are being devoted to all the problems associated with the new wonder—the power to fly at a high speed from one end of the world to another, carrying mails, passengers, or merchandise.—London Daily Telegraph.

GOOD BLOOD
"Blood will tell." Blotches and blemishes, like murder, will out, unless the blood is kept pure. Its purity is restored and protected by the faithful use of
BEECHAM'S PILLS
Worth a Guinea a Box
Directions of Special Value to Women are with Every Box
Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

Nets Guard English Fleet

Movable Traps Devised for Double Purpose Off Orkney Islands

The English fleet is kept in the Orkney islands protected by great steel chains woven in the form of simple nets which are not stationary but movable. If they were anchored so that they could not be moved there is little doubt but that the industrious German commanders would find some way of getting through occasionally, says Popular Science.

The nets covering the grand fleet are stretched out in great arms from the shores of the islands, completely covering the fleet. Various types of enemy vessels have come steaming up to these barriers, though, of course, under water, in the effort to catch the great fleet napping. Whenever a daring commander has attempted such a coup he has always so far, found himself not only nosing against a network of great chains, but when he turned to run has found himself in a circular net and doomed.

The British operations are simple. A sharp lookout, and probably electric lookouts as well, keep the chain operators informed as to what is going on. When an enemy submarine enters the net its presence is soon known and the operators, taking the ends of the chain, draw it together to form a circle. The trap is then sprung.

The British wait until something happens—until the submarine comes cautiously to the surface to look about, for there is nothing else that the commander can do. Once up he has the choice between destruction by shell or surrender, and to the credit of Germans it must be admitted that very often the commander refuses to surrender, hoping that some means of escape may still lie open.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

A Six-Hour Working Day

An Ideal Condition That Is Worth Striving For

"The humdrum life led by the vast majority of the industrial classes is little understood by those whose lines are cast in pleasant places. I dobut if even those who have been withdrawn from it to face the dangers, excitement, and hardships of the trench and the battle line will care to endure it again.

"The only way in which this dreary mind-numbing, soul-deadening monotony can be relieved is by the adoption of a six-hour working day. While the mechanical machine would run for twelve hours a day instead of eight, the human machines, if I may use the phrase, would consist of two shifts, each working six hours. I am a great advocate of this.

"I believe—and my belief is based upon practical experience—the human machine could and would do as much in six hours as in eight, except in a few rare industries where exceptional conditions prevail, while the extra hours worked by the mechanical machine would enable such an increased output to be obtained as to ensure the possibility of the same wages being paid to the human machine for six, as are at present paid for eight hours' work. For it is obvious that the mechanical machine, except for a slightly increased cost of coal for steam or driving purposes, will work for twelve hours at much the same cost as it now works for eight, and with but little extra depreciation.

"And the extra hours of leisure could be devoted to mental or physical development, thus fitting the worker for higher things. This ideal may not be attainable at once, but it is worth striving for."—Lord Leverhulme in London (Eng.) Observer.

Roumanian Harvest May Save Germany

Will Supply a Hundred Thousand Carloads of Cereals

The Vienna Neue Freie Presse, in estimating the world's harvest for the year, says that Roumania after supplying the needs of her home population and of the Austrian and German armies, will be able to send 100,000 carloads of cereals to Germany and Austria-Hungary. The newspaper admits that grain in Germany and Austria-Hungary has suffered from the heat and drought, but considers that the harvest will be an average one except as to barley, which will be poor.

The Neue Freie Presse declares the supply of bread flour and potatoes for the fourth year of the war is assured, although hard times will be experienced until the new flour is put on the market.

Twenty-four Million Men Fighting

Mightiest Armies World Has Ever Seen Engaged in Conflict

The fighting armies of the belligerents today, according to Sir William Robertson, number twenty-four millions of men. Such a figure as this is impossible of realization, but a few familiar comparisons may help the public to grasp what it means.

If all the people in Greater London, in Paris, Berlin, Petrograd, Rome, Vienna and Constantinople were gathered together in one great crowd they would still require the populations of New York, Chicago, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Manchester to the very last new-born babe, to come anywhere near the total of the belligerents engaged in this unexampled war.

Supposed it was announced that this army should march along the Thames embankment, ten abreast, at a walking speed of four miles an hour, the spectator who had vowed to see them all pass would have to stand for two solid weeks, night and day, the men never pausing for a moment's rest, but keeping on the seemingly endless tramp.

Health cannot be looked for in the child that is subject to worms, because worms destroy health by creating internal disturbances that retard development and cause serious weakness. Miller's Worm Powders expel worms and are so beneficial in their action that the system of the little sufferers are restored to healthfulness, all the discomforts and dangers of worm infection are removed, and satisfactory growth assured.

Instances of Heroism

Artillery Officer's Splendid Courage Under Fire

A war correspondent writes: I wrote of the splendid work of the British gunners, that great orchestra of destruction whose symphonies continue day and night, and which plays in such harmonious anonymity that it is hard to pick out the part of any single performer. But in this battle there occurred an incident well worthy of special record. The day before the attack an artillery officer made his way out to a point where he could observe the state of the German wire, and found that in one important place it was not being destroyed by our artillery bombardment. The weather was too thick for aeroplane observation, so he crawled out with a telephone and line and lay in a shell hole in front of the German lines, and there remained surrounded by bursting shells controlling and directing the fire of his battery. As a result of this magnificent act of coolness and courage the attacking party found the wire entanglements gone when they advanced. I give this instance not because it is unique but because it is typical.

It pays better to be a dentist than an oculist. A man has thirty-two teeth, and only two eyes.

AN OPERATION AVERTED

Philadelphia, Pa.—"One year ago I was very sick and I suffered with pains in my side and back until I nearly went crazy. I went to different doctors and they all said I had female trouble and would not get any relief until I would be operated on. I had suffered for four years before this time, but I kept getting worse the more medicine I took. Every month since I was a young girl I had suffered with cramps in my sides at periods and was never regular. I saw your advertisement in the newspaper and the picture of a woman who had been saved from an operation and this picture was impressed on my mind. The doctor had given me only two more days to make up my mind so I sent my husband to the drug store at once for a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and believe me, I soon noticed a change and when I had finished the third bottle I was cured and never felt better. I grant you the privilege to publish my letter and am only too glad to let other women know of my cure."—Mrs. Thos. McGonigal, 2432 Hartville Street, Phila., Pa.

This Looks Like a Pre-War Offer!

Because we know that our readers get solid enjoyment out of the Montreal "Family Herald and Weekly Star" we have decided to give all who renew through us the opportunity of accepting the following offer which lasts for a LIMITED TIME ONLY.

The Elkhorn Mercury - $1.50

The Family Herald and Weekly Star - - $1.25

A Great War Map FREE

$2.75

FOR A YEAR'S SPLENDID READING issued and mailed to you every week—and here's a

Description of the Big War Map

A marvel of detail, of special interest to Canadians, every point of interest easily located, size 28 x 39 inches. Map is embellished with BADGES REPRESENTING ALL CANADIAN BATALLIONS. Each map in cover of very neat design. The very map our Canadian soldiers will endorse. Progress of armies easily followed Could not be produced under two dollars a copy.

It is FREE if you accept this offer

SUBSCRIBE OR RENEW AT ONCE

You will of course be marked forward a year from when your present subscription expires and by getting the "Family Herald" through us you SAVE postage, etc.

Note--Time is LIMITED

"The Elkhorn Mercury"
CROSBY & MORRIS PROPS.

Published every Thursday afternoon from the Office, Richill Ave., Elkhorn, Manitoba.

RATE CARD

DISPLAY ADVERTISING
12 inches and over 15c. per inch
Under 12 inches, 20c. per inch

YEARLY CONTRACTS
Special Rates quoted.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING
50c. first insertion, 25c each subsequent insertion. Legal Advertising 12c. per line first insertion 8c per line each subsequent insertion. Local notice in ordinary reading type 10 cents. per line.

SUBSCRIPTION
1.50 per year in advance. $2.00 to the United States.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBFR 13, 1917.

School Girls Give a Farewell Party

On Friday last, at 4 o'clock, the pupils of the High School together with those of the ex-pupils who could be present, gathered in the Assembly Room for a farewell party in honor of Evelyn Morden.

Games were played until 5 when tea was served. After tea, Fern Linnell read an address and Merl Blakeman presented the gift, a fountain pen. Evelyn expressed her appreciation in suitable words and the party broke up after singing Auld Lang Syne.

This is the third informal farewell we have given—one of our ex-pupils going to Virden, the next further east, and now Evelyn goes west. To her, as to the others, we extend our heartiest good wishes for luck and prosperity, and may memories of Elkhorn be ever fresh and pleasurable.

Two Creeks L.A.

The Two Creek's Ladies. Aid held their fortnightly "Ten Cent Tea" at Mrs. R. Falconer's home, on Wednesday, Aug. 29th in aid of the Red Cross.

The ladies sent a parcel of personal comforts to the soldiers.

A substantial sum was taken in.

A Comfort Shower for the soldiers will be held at the home of Mrs. G. Turner, on Wednesday, September 19th, at 8 p.m. Dancing will commence at the conclusion, gentlemen 50c.

How Dick Won the M.C.

The following is the official announcement of the way in which Major Richard de Warenne Waller won the Military Cross:

"For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in guiding two companies of his battalion to their assembling position prior to an assault, under heavy fire of every description, with an utter disregard of his own safety. His example was an inspiration to all ranks, and all his work has been characterised by conduct of the same gallant nature."

CHARLES E. BELL

Grain Grinding Wood Sawing Feed Store

Local Agent for Drysdale & Co., of Brandon, (C. H. Pierson Succrs.), Monumental Marble Manufacturers.

An excellent catalogue of designs at attractive prices will be submitted at any time.

Phone 17. South of track, Elkhorn.

BUY
Binders
Mowers and Rakes
Cream Separators
Oils and Greases
from

D. T. Carradice - Phone 46

Remember That Soldier Boy

He likes to get the local news from home If you have a relative in training anywhere in Canada and are a Subscriber to The Elkhorn Mercury, you can keep that "Boy in Khaki" in close touch with the news of this district. Here's what to do —Leave the names and addresses at the office of this publication and every week we will send—

The Mercury Free of Charge

AN "S.O.S." CALL FROM FRANCE!

Thousands of wounded and old French peasants are trekking their way back to their former homes in the recaptured portions of France only to find them laid waste in the wake of the ruthless Hun. They are penniless, dejected and destitute. They are calling to their Central Western Canada Allies and to YOU for immediate help. Will their voices be unheard!

French Wounded Emergency Fund

(Under the Authority of the French Government)
President, H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught

This fund was founded to render emergency relief to destitute and suffering dependents of French soldiers—to succour the wounded and to rehabilitate families in the recaptured and devastated portions of France.

Your Money is Needed Urgently to Alleviate the Distress and the Suffering in the Districts Being Retaken in the Allies Advance

THE FIRST APPEAL CLOSES SEPTEMBER 17th

Give! Give Generously! Give Today!

Where is there a person in Central Western Canada who would not give willingly to provide provisions, kitchen utensils, tents, etc., etc.?
Contributions can be made to any bank. In towns where there is more than one bank, a banking committee will be formed in the interests of the French Wounded Emergency Fund, who will forward all contributions to

H. B. SHAW (General Manager, Union Bank of Canada), Organizer, Winnipeg

LET EVERYBODY GIVE SOMETHING NOW

Mr. Harvester!

Here's a few things that you will need:

A can of WILLIAM'S FLY DESTROYER, which will keep the pesky flies from bothering the horses while cutting.

A big strong OIL CAN at less than half price.

A strong, glass WATER JUG fitted with a handle.

A bottle of LIME JUICE or RASPBERY VINEGAR.

WRIST STRAPS, GOGGLES, FINGER STALLS.

J. MOONEY Druggist, Stationer and Optometrist, ELKHORN, Manitoba

Use Fish

Once in a while to help keep down the "high cost of living." Besides the change of diet is very beneficial

The choicest varieties on hand, also Fresh Beef, Mutton, Pork, Poultry

Shipments of Livestock about every two weeks—Dates will be announced in the local column.

GEORGE IDSTER
Butcher and Livestock Dealer. Phone 3, Elkhorn

Farmers, bring your Produce to the

West End Grocery & Fruit Store

JUST OPENED UP—A BIG LINE OF
Fresh Groceries
PRICES RIGHT QUALITY RIGHT
Fresh Fruits arrive every Wednesday and Friday

W. H. TOTTLE
Phone, No. Elkhorn. Proprietor

Small Profit and Profit Often

—That's our motto. You know where to come now [next door to Vodden's Harness Shop] and all regular customers can obtain the FAMOUS CRESCENT PLOW SHARES at 10 per cent. below current prices. This means that those who get repairs, horse-shoeing, share sharpening and all general blacksmithing executed by us, can also get their NEW SHARES CHEAPER HERE THAN ELSEWHERE.

J. L. McFadden & Son, - Elkhorn, Man.

VULCANIZING

How about those old Tubes? Now is the time to save money by getting them repaired.

SAFERLITE LENSES, Ford size—$2.00

The EMPIRE GRAIN SAVER works automatically, fits any binder, can be installed in 10 minutes.

We can fill all your WANTS in the AUTOMOBILE line.

We also overhaul Gas Threshing Outfits on your farm or at this shop. Prices reasonable.

GASOLENE MOBILOILS TIRES and ACCESSORIES

Residence Phone 97 ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE Office Phone 1
B. T. AXELSON Agent for: Chevrolet, Saxon, Dodge and Studebaker Cars **ELKHORN, MAN.**

Local Notes

It's rather damp today!

Mr. R. H. Brotherhood is visiting in Winnipeg.

Mr. Jas. Montgomery, of Maryfield was in town on Thursday last

Have a cup of tea with the Gleaners on Saturday.

Hubert Morden returned to Winnipeg on Monday.

Come and "do your bit" for the Missions on the 15th.

Dr. Manchester spent a few days in Winnipeg last week.

How about a dish of ice cream with the Missionary Classes.

Mrs. Lemon, of Souris, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Gliddon this week.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Cryderman are spending a few days in Winnipeg.

The Elkhorn Trading Co. announce their Fall Millinery Opening for Saturday, September 15th.

Mrs. J. Black of the Maryfield district was the guest of Mrs. W. Hopps on Friday last.

Mr. E. C. Fisher, of Edmonton, is assisting at the threshing on his farm adjoining town.

Threshing is now general. More men are needed, however, to complete the gangs and push the work

Mr. H. Cutfield, of Hargrave, left on Sunday last for Toronto, Niagara and Boston where he will spend four or five weeks.

The Misses Melita and Muriel Wilson, Misses M. Watson and F. Crosby were Virden visitors on Tuesday.

The Manitaba Gazette of Sept. 1st contains the following announcement—"The resignation of H. J. Jones, of Elkhorn, as police magistrate, has been accepted.

Mr. B. T. Axelson is stocktaking and will have several automobile accessories to dispose of at reduced prices. Look at his ad. next week for particulars.

Mrs. and Miss Ethel Cutfield, of Hargrave returned from Regina last week, having motored up. The trip home was made in a day and proved most enjoyable.

Mr. C. G. Webster, wife and family and his parents Mr. and Mrs. J. Webster, left on Monday for an auto trip to Regina, Tregava and other western points.

Three auto loads of members of Lodge No. 74 A.F.&A.M., G. R.M. went to Maryfield on Sunday to attend divine service with their brethren at that point. The Rev. Ledingham conducted the service.

There was a good representation of Elkhorn ladies at the Women's Win-the-War Meeting at Virden last week, Mesdames Brotherhood and W. J. Thompson being among the speakers.

The records of the local creamery for the past two months show that more money has been paid out to patrons for a period than ever before. The totals are—July, $1868.80; August, $1856.36.

"Killed in action, August 21." is the word received by the mother of Lorne E. Carscadden, one of Virden's promising and popular young business men, junior member of the firm of Scales & Carscadden and brother of Harry at this point. He was 27 years of age and single, the younger son of the late George Carscadden, and is survived by his mother, three sisters and eight brothers. He went overseas with the C.A.S.C. last December and transferred in England to the city of Winnipeg battalion.

BORN—On Wednesday, Sept. 12, to the wife of Wm. Wallace Bratton, of Manson, twin boys.

All Elkhorn Creamery Butter that has passed through the hands of the government grader this season has been classified as "No 1." This signifies that nothing but the best is produced at our local factory.

The Gleaners True Blues and Excelsiors classes of the Presbyterian Sunday School will hold a Tea, commencing at 3 p.m., on Saturday, September 15th. in the building west of the Post Office Ice cream will be served. Proceeds to go towards the education of a girl in our Mission in Korea.

Mr. W. H. Tottle whose ad. appears on this page has applied for installation of the telephone, so that he may give the best possible service to his customers. Watch the space occupied by him in our columns for the phone number and any other change that may be made from time to time.

Frequent appeals from outside sources for advertising space in our columns have been consistently turned down. The fact remains however that mail order houses are getting a large share of the ready cash of the district. It is therefore deemed wise to accept advertising matter from one within the Rural Municipality. Mr. H. D. Crowe, of Virden says—"I get a lot of business from your end, and I think its up to me to return a little, especially when one considers that the money circulates in Wallace." Under these circumstances we have decided to publish ads. for this mechant occasionally; realizing that, in this manner, a little of the cash that leaves Elkhorn will come back again.

The third annual Older Girls' Conference under the auspices of the Manitoba Sunday School Association will be held in the First Baptist Church, Winnipeg, Oct. 5—7. Due notices will be sent out to the Pastors and Superintendents of Sunday Schools containing directions and instructions about sending delegates. The earlier conferences were very helpful and popular. It is expected that the girls who were present at the previous one will do all they can to promote the success of the present one. Miss Taggart of Toronto is the principal outside speaker. It will be an all Canadian program. Girls, get ready, get together, and get a Vision of the higher possibilities!

I.O.D.E. Notes

The next regular semi-monthly Knitting Tea will be held on Wednesday, Sept. 26th, at the home of Mrs. Kersey. The hostesses will be Mesdames Guest and Kersey.

At a special meeting held on Tuesday, this Chapter voted $100 to the urgent appeal received for the French Emergency Fund.

It was also decided to send the Xmas parcels by mail. This will cost a huge sum but the parcels will arrive quicker and in better condition.

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa, until noon, on Friday, the 19th October, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, twice per week on the route Burnbank and Elkhorn, from the 1st January next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the postoffices of Burnbank and Elkhorn and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, Winnipeg.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Winnipeg, Man., 7th September, 1917.

H. H. PHINNEY,
Post Office Inspector.

THAT NEW SUIT

Will give you satisfaction if tailored by an expert from the best material at a reasonable price with fit guaranteed—CALL IN AND TALK IT OVER.

CLEANING AND PRESSING A SPECIALTY

FRED ACORN
Next Barber Shop. ELKHORN

Harvest is Here

OUR STOCK OF—
Forks
Machine Oils
Cans
Whips, and
Harvest Tools
—of every description is complete and will meet your wants.

A full line of Threshers' Supplies

TWINE

Dont' use your last ball before knowing where the next bale is coming from

Leave Your Order NOW

R. A. KNIGHT
Hargrave Phone 53 Elkhorn
W. T. CLARKE, Manager

We carry a full line of Lumber and Builders' Supplies

Exclusive Agent for Galt Coal

NOTICE

Beginning May 1st, the price of bread will be as follows—

12	Loaves	$1.00
6	"	50c
4	"	35c
3	Loaves or less	per loaf 10c

CREAMERY BUTTER FRESH DAILY

Apples, Oranges, Bananas, Strawberries
Ice Cream and Cold Drinks. Lunches to Order.

CHAS. G. WEBSTER
The Bakery, ELKHORN, MAN.

..PROSPERITY..

I can help you to locate the best of land. Come in and look over the list of improved and unimproved farms —NOW

The watchword where-ever farming is concerned The fellow who can afford to buy a farm may soon become prosperous.

Money to Loan on Farm and Town Property. Hail, Fire & Life Insurance

R. de W. Waller
Commissioner in B.R. Elkhorn.

ARTISTIC DENTISTRY
at HALF What Others CHARGE

I have the largest and finest equipped Dental Parlors in Saskatoon and the Province. Hundreds of testimonials from satisfied patients. All my work is the best and satisfaction assured in every case.

Make an early appointment.

DR. J. A. MORAN
Licensed Practioner in the Province of Saskatchewan.
Union Bank Building
Saskatoon - - - Sask.

Ohioan Prophecy Fulfilled

Novelist Predicted Date of Czar's Abdication Nine Years Ago

Has another prophets arisen by sight of inspired prescience or by accident? Harry E. Rice, Xenia, Ohio, wrote a novel nine years ago, in which he pictured a Europe freed of despotic rulers and in an exciting plot showed the Czar of all the Russias weakening under intrigue and the moral corruption of the nation.

An interesting point about the prediction is that "the prophet" really came closer to the actual events of the Russian revolt than appeared from his words. He stated that the revolution came "twelve years after the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war," but then went on to say that the actual date was May 16, 1916. Now, the Russo-Japanese war ended in 1905, so that twelve years later would be 1917 instead of 1916.

The Czar of Russia was actually deposed at midnight, March 15-16, 1917. Therefore, the novelist, writing nine years ago came within two months of hitting the exact date.

He did not confine his prophecies to Russia. Having settled the fate of Czardom he turned his attention to Germany, and made these remarkable prognostications:

Germany was one of the last to fall in line, the conservatism of her worthy people being a bar to hasty, ill-advised or abortive action. Kaiser Wilhelm, being a ruler of keen perceptive faculties, gracefully abdicated. While inwardly raging, he appeared so indifferent that it was somewhat paradoxical that the people chose him for their first president. He ruled justly and wisely in this capacity, making a record somewhat akin to that left by President Roosevelt of the United States. Thus was the question of lese-majeste, together with others of equal importance, peremtorily settled.

Still Climbs Mountains

A mountain-climbing expert, a woman past middle age is irate with the United States government because, on the score of her age, she is not permitted to drive an ambulance on the western front. This lady is Miss Peck, who is said to have climbed higher peaks than any other person on the North American continent, and is a noted author and lecturer. She was in Montreal lately on her way to Banff to conquer the mountains there.

Costiveness and Its Cure.—When the excretory organs refuse to perform their functions properly the intestines become clogged. This is known as costiveness and if neglected gives rise to dangerous complications. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will effect a speedy cure. At the first intimation of this ailment the sufferer should procure a packet of the pills and put himself under a course of treatment. The good effects of the pills will be almost immediately evident.

Trench Tale

"The German can fight, yes," a young Canadian captain explained. "But he canot beat the British officer. I often heard my men deliver sage aphorisms regarding the Boche for the benefit of the new men in the drafts. One of them was this. 'The closer, you are to Fritz, the safer you are.' Another, 'Get in quick and bite quick.' Just how very sage these sayings are, I can show you. As long as you are far enough away from the Boche, he will snipe you as hard as he can, or turn his machine gun on you. Nearer again, he will bomb you and do it well. But when you get within striking distance, he will either surrender or run. We are killing them in crowds and our men are getting better every day, while they deteriorate.

"Pop, won't you do somethin' for Mamie and me?"

"What is it you kids want?"

"Won't you tell us the beautiful fairy tales ma says you tell her?"—Baltimore American.

Minimize The Fire Peril By Using

EDDY'S

Chemically Self-Extinguishing

"Silent 500s"

The Matches With "No Afterglow"

EDDY is the only Canadian maker of these matches, every stick of which has been treated with a chemical solution which positively ensures the match becoming dead wood once it has been lighted and blown out.

Look for the words "Chemically self-extinguishing" on the box.

No Safety In The World

Must Fight the German Idea of Force as the Supreme Will and Law

For if it is established in fact that the German can murder, rape, massacre in Belgium and France with impunity, then there is no safety elsewhere in the world from German violence. There are no frontiers, boundaries, races, when one people proclaims it as its own right to kill, plunder, conquer whenever it has a weapon in its hands and a lust in its heart.

It is idle to talk of peace, to argue about provinces, frontiers, colonies, while the German maintains his right to seize what he desires—to kill whom and when he pleases and to abrogate every law, human or divine, which interferes with his appetite or his lust.

And since this is true, let us recognize the fact—let us give of our lives and of our treasures, as we must, recognizing that we fight simply and singly that German spirit, which is essential barbarism, that German idea which is nothing more nor less than the assertion of force as the supreme will and law in human existence.—From the New York Tribune.

THE FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE

Pure blood is the body's first line of defense against disease. Strong, healthy blood neutralizes the poisons of invading germs, or destroy the germs themselves. That is why many people exposed to disease do not contract it. Those whose blood is weak and watery and therefore lacking in defensive power are most liable to infection. Everybody may observe that healthy, red-blooded people are less liable to colds and the grippe, than pale, bloodless people. It is the bloodless people who tire easily, who are short of breath at slight exertion, who have poor appetites, and who wake up in the morning as tired as when they went to bed. While women and girls chiefly suffer from bloodlessness the trouble also affects both boys and men. It simply affects girls and women to a greater extent because there is a greater demand upon their blood supply.

To renew and build up the blood there is no remedy can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They tone up the entire system, make the blood rich and red, feed and strengthen starving nerves, increase the appetite, put color in the cheeks, give refreshing sleep and drive away that unnatural tired feeling. Plenty of sunlight and wholesome food will do the rest.

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

New Spy Trick By The Teutons

Device Taps Allied Wires and Learns Time of Attacks

The Germans in France have invented a new device which is automatically projected into the allied lines and grapples telegraph or telephone wires, establishing an electrical connection and enabling the Germans to tap passing messages, regarding operations. Prisoners recently taken confirm stories previously told of how the German command obtained exact information of the hour set for attacks.

This new device probably is the most successful means of espionage invented by the Germans. Our soldiers in France have always been mystified by the ease with which the Germans identified new British regiments coming into the front line. When the newcomers arrived they were invariably greeted by placards erected over the trenches or by a hail from the enemy line calling them by name. This ability of the Germans to pick up the latest information undoubtedly came from the use of this hook-line arrangement thrown over our telegraph and telephone wires.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Camels Despise Bullets

Contempt of Soudanese for Modern Long Range Fighting

The Camel Transport Corps, although not exactly a fighting force, has been in action and received its baptism of fire, says a correspondent of "The Manchester Guardian." No shell or bullet can excite the stolid, contemplative animal; but it might have been expected that the camel drivers, unarmed and untrained for war, would run for it at the first sign of attack. Yet, in fact most of them responded admirably to the call of their British officers and stuck to their animals while bullets whizzed around. With characterictic simplicity, or it may be obstinacy, when told to bring in their camels to shelter they insisted on taking with them the blankets which are issued to every man, lest they should be stolen in their absence. Some wanted to mount a hill under fire to get their money from their tents.

The contempt which a Soudanese stalwart feels for the modern long-range fighting was expressed by one head-man—the more warlike Soudanese regularly act as head-men over the Egyptian fellaheen—who remarked, as the shells burst, that in his country they "fought it out with knives."

"You refused me ten years ago."

"I remember," said the heiress.

"You said it would wreck your life."

"It did. I have had to work for a living ever since."—Life.

WIRE CUTS

on Horses, Cattle, &c, quickly cured by
EGYPTIAN LINIMENT
For Sale by All Dealers
Douglas & Co., Prop'rs, Napanee, Ont.
(Free Sample on Request)

Russian Debacle Blamed On Spies

Col. Kolotkoff Declares Agents of Autocracy Started Counter Revolutionary Campaign

Causes of the Russian debacle against the Germans and Austrians are set forth in a remarkable report by Colonel Kolotkoff to the council of workmen and soldiers' deputies. The responsibility is placed on activity of ex-policemen, gendarmes and spies of Emperor Nicholas, who after being deprived of their livelihood, were compulsorily sent to the front.

Until the end of June, says Col. Kolotkoff, the soldiers on the west front were in excellent fighting trim. There was an admirably completed plan to advance which would probably have led to the re-conquest of Vilna. But the police, gendrames and spies of the autocracy consciously started an anti-patriotic counter-revolutionary campaign, the first design of which was the dissolution of the army.

Large numbers managed to get elected to regimental company committees, started a propaganda against war, inciting soldiers against officers, against the provisional government's commissaries and even incited violence. Later they secretaly distilled vodka and on the advance dosed soldiers therewith.

The Germans took advantage of these conditions and flooded the Russian trenches with spies in Russian uniforms. Formerly the reinforcement units arriving at the front were slightly weaker in number than the rolls showed, but now the units were always stronger owing to the pressure in disguise of Germans. The spies organized fraternization. Soldiers born in the provinces occupied by the enemy were allowed to visit their homes, and after a short absence returned to the trenches completely Germanized in sentiment.

The result was that before the attempt to recover Vilna many soldiers refused to participate in the attack.

Plenty of Land Available

Dr. Roche points out that there are, within ten miles of railways, and available for settlement, 4,100,000 acres in Alberta, 917,000 in Saskatchewan and 1,436,000 in Manitoba. Not all of this is good agricultural land, of course, but it is apparent that there is plenty of good land in the west, close to the railways, waiting for returned soldiers. If the land held by absentee owners, and remaining idle, were added, perhaps a complete area would be available.—Mail and Empire.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars free. All Druggists, 75c.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Air Raids Frighten London Birds

Effect of War's Terrors on the Lower Life

A correspondent writes: "I had an opportunity on Saturday of seeing for myself how an air raid affects our little furred and feathered friends. My North London garden is frequented by several sorts of small birds. When the German eagles came sailing along and the guns began to thunder, the birds seemed panic-stricken and flew frantically and aimlessly about, twittering in a piteous and agitated manner. A six weeks' old kitten was badly scared. It squealed pitifully, and ran and crouched in a corner, exhibiting all the signs of a severe fright. Presently it bolted into a cupboard, where it hid till all was quiet. I suppose wise people would say "instinct" but instinct is, I think, explained as unconscious transmitted memory, and it is scarcely likely that the ancestors of these small creatures had all been in air raids."

This account of the effects of an air raid on the smaller animals differ widely from those which reach us from the front. Probably it is only a question of time before the birds become accustomed to the noise and destruction of war, because they have so far not deserted the battlefield. Stray dogs, too, are frequently found in the trenches. They live the lives of refugees, and spend their days looking for their long-lost masters. When a big shell comes over they drop their ears and crouch down until all is quiet again. It is interesting to relate too, that a dove made its home in a hole made by a shell in the tower of Ladysmith town hall at the time of the Boer war, and remained there during the whole of the siege.—Dundee Advertiser.

After the Movies

Two Eyes for a Lifetime
Murine is for Tired Eyes. Red Eyes—Sore Eyes—Granulated Eyelids. Rests—Refreshes—Restores. Murine is a Favorite Treatment for Eyes that feel dry and smart. Give your Eyes as much of your loving care as your Teeth and with the same regularity.
CARE FOR THEM. YOU CANNOT BUY NEW EYES!
Sold at Drug and Optical Stores or by Mail. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book

Taught Enemy a Lesson

Germans Catch Tartar in Attacking Graduate Class of French Bomb-Throwers

This is the sorry story of a German battalion that made the great error on June 21 of attacking a graduating class of the French grenade school just at the moment when the graduates were all lined up for their final graduating exercises.

When the French grenade graduates had succeeded in imposing tranquility on the part of the Germans until their graduating exercises could be completed, 200 German dead could be counted on the field of operations whilst the French lines on a 600 metre front had been advanced 300 metress. The graduates had three killed and 17 wounded for their total-losses.

The custom of the French to hold graduating exercises in their front line trenches has arisen from the necessity of changing their whole system of infantry tactics as a result of the exigencies of the present war.

Instruction camps were established back from the front lines, and as fast as possible troops were withdrawn from the fighting ranks and given a month or two of schooling. From an old time infantryman who knew nothing but the rifle and bayonet, the men come out of these schools highly developed specialists either as hand or rifle grenade throwers; porable machine gun experts; baby cannon sharpshooters or bayonet sharks.

When a class has completed its full course of instruction at one of these schools, it is taken to the front line trenches and for its final graduating exercises makes an attack on the Germans—usually for the purpose of capturing a trench, observation or some small fortified position.

It was one of these graduating classes that was in the act of undergoing its final graduating exercises that the Germans accidentally attacked. The class consisted of grenade throwers, portable machine gun marksmen, together with a few rifle grenadier, baby cannon sharpshooters and bayonet experts. In all the class numbered less than 100.

They had just taken up their positions in the front line trenches on the northeastern slope of Mount Cornillet where their final graduating exercises were to be performed. The Germans still held one observatory on this side of the ridge and the graduates were to demonstrate their fitness to pass from the school period of new infantry tactics into that of actual war, by storming and capturing the observatory.

The last preparations for the assault were being made when just a half hour before the attack was scheduled, the Germans suddenly launched an attack of their own against the trench being held by the grenade graduates. It is doubtful if a bigger piece of "pie" was ever offered to France's new infantry specialists.

Loaded to the teeth as they were with grenades and munitions for their own attack, they merely laid back in their trench until the German assaulting column was within stone's throw and then opened up with the perfected weapons of modern infantry tactics. In less than two minutes there was not a German left standing. Although it was still all of fifteen minutes before the grenade graduates were scheduled to launch their own graduation attack, the moment was too propitious, and they went over the French rampart, across the dead bodies of the assaulting troops and captured the last remaining German observatory on Mount Cornillet in precisely the manner they had been taught to do it at the school of new infantry tactics.

Only four prisoners were taken by the graduates—and all four of these wounded—but when the attack was finished there were over 200 Germans dead on the ground to be buried.

At least one of the grenade graduates had the Medaille Militarie conferred on him on the field of battle, whilst several others received citation for the Croix de Guerre afterwards. All in all it was about the most successful graduating exercises that any class in the new infantry tactics has yet enjoyed.

It is in these new infantry tactics that the American troops are to be drilled upon their arrival in France. Well trained American troops from the regular army and militia, are expected to master one of these specialties.—By Henry Wood, United Press Staff Correspondent.

For Asthma and Catarrh.—It is one of the chief recommendations of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil that it can be used internally with as much success as it can outwardly. Sufferers from asthma and catarrh will find that the Oil when used according to directions will give immediate relief. Many sufferers from these ailments have found relief in the Oil and have sent testimonials.

Success

The reason most of us fall short of success is that we do not want it enough. We do not care for it sufficiently to pay the price. The difference between a good student and a poor one is not in brains half as often as in industry and in concentration. And the young man who is promoted in business twice to the other fellow's once, is generally the one who stays on after hours till his work is done, instead of locking his desk at five o'clock. Many a youth wishes he had the "luck" of some successful one, when all he needs is a willingness to pay the price to duplicate that success and more.—Acton Free Press.

New Dentist (in Frozen Dog)—Will you take gas?

Broncho Bill—Will it hurt much if I don't?

New Dentist—It will.

Broncho Bill—Then, stranger, for your sake I reckon I'd better take it.—Boston Transcript.

High Cost Hits Railroads

How Increased Prices Affect the Railroads and the Public

In a recent public statement R. J. Clancy, assistant to the general manager of the Southern Pacific, San Francisco, showed how much more oppressive increased prices are on the railroads than on the general public. He said: "The increase in the cost of a Mallet locomotive over what it was two years ago would buy a 160 acre farm at 125 an acre, build a $5,000 residence on it, provide for $2,500 worth of implements and farm machinery, 25 dairy cows at $75 each, $200 for teams and wagons, a $1,500 automobile, and still leave $150 for incidentals—and this represents the increase in the cost of only one locomotive. Complaint is general among the people regarding the increased cost of living, resulting from increases in the cost of a dozen or so necessaries of life, such as bread, butter, meat, potatoes, etc., but how about the railroad menu? The railroad consumes material just as an individual consumes food, except that instead of a dozen articles, the railroad menu is 85 times that many, and its burdens, therefore, are in relatively greater proportion.

"Where the individual consumes pounds of bread butter, meat and potatoes which have advanced 50 per cent., the railroad consumes tons of copper, steel, iron and kindred products which have advanced from 100 to 500 per cent An individual may economize by substituting a cheaper article, such as eggs for meat and rice for potatoes, etc., and in this way neutralize the effect of increased prices, but a railroad is subjected to hard and fast standards which permit of little or no substitution, and cannot, like the individual, economize by substituting a cheaper article. Wage increases in other industries have been added into the cost of material and supplies to the railroad, and this, combined with wage increases to railway employees, increased taxes and a very large increase in the cost of fuel oil, produces an aggregate burden of ominous proportions."

ANY CORN LIFTS OUT, DOESN'T HURT A BIT

No foolishness! Lift your corns and calluses off with fingers —It's like magic!

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn, can harmlessly be lifted right out with the fingers if you apply upon the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority.

For little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain.

This simple drug dries the moment it is applied and does not even irritate the surrounding skin while applying it or afterwards.

This announcement will interest many of our readers. If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to surely get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

Would Regain Control of Dye Trade

From Switzerland comes a report that a great dye cartel, or industrial combine, has been organized in Germany, with a capital of $250,000,000, embracing all the manufacturers of dyestuffs in the country. The purpose of this organization is, after the war is over, to embark upon an industrial war in order to regain for Germany the trade in dyestuffs which she has lost. The attempt will probably fail. In Britain, in France and in the United States the war has stimulated the production of dyestuffs, and this industry is so closely related to the produtcion of war material that the governments of these countries are determined not to permit Germany again to secure a monopoly in that line.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

B. C. Whaling Industry

The whaling season off the coast of British Columbia is said to be coming along in fine shape. At Victoria alone nearly three thousand barrels of whale oil have been landed. At Victoria the oil is transferred to tank cars and the cars carried to the mainland on a carbarge. The cars are sent to the East.

The trade in whale meat, inaugurated a few months ago, is rather slow in developing. It is expected that better cold storage facilities will tend to an increase of trade. Large quantities of whale meat are being sent on from Victoria for delivery in the state of Washington.

Large quantities of fertilizer will be manufactured again this season, as in previous years, this being made out of the portions not suitable for food. Only the very best prime meat is used for marketing purposes.

Mothers can easily know when their children are troubled with worms and they lose no time in applying the best of remedies—Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

Wu Ting Fang is at the head of the Chinese foreign office, and you can't put much over on a man with as good a sense of humor as Dr. Wu. T. K. H. recalls his famous wheeze about the Chinaman who committed suicide by eating gold-leaf "But I don't see how that killed him—how did it?" inquired an American woman. "I suppose," said Wu, seriously, "that it was the consciousness of inward guilt!"—St Louis Globe.

Food Wasted in Garbage Pails

Hon. W. J. Hanna, Canadian food controller, calculates that food wasted in the garbage pails of Canada each year through carelessness and lack of kitchen economy amounts to $56,000,000 per year, or about $7 per head of population.

ARLINGTON
WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS

Do away with all Laundry Bills. When they become soiled just wash them with soap and water. No ironing necessary. Suitable for those of the most fastidious taste as they look as good as linen. Ask your dealer for them.

ARLINGTON CO. OF CANADA, Limited
Fraser Avenue, Toronto

COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength. No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid in plain package on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address
THE COOK MEDICINE CO.
Toronto, Ont. (Formerly Windsor.)

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1 No2 No3
THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success, cures chronic weakness, lost vigor & vim, kidney, bladder, diseases, blood poison, piles. Either no. druggists or mail $1. post 4 cts Fougera Co. 90, Beekman St. New York or Lyman Bros Toronto. Write for FREE book to Dr. Le Clerc Med. Co. Haverstock Rd. Hampstead, London, Eng. Try new dragee (tasteless) form of
THERAPION easy to take safe and lasting cure.
See that trade marked word "Therapion" is on Brit. Govt. stamp affixed to all genuine packets

BLACK LEG LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS
Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by western stockmen, because they protect where other vaccines fail.

Write for booklet and testimonials.
10-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, $1.00
50-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, $4.00
Use any injector, but Cutter's simplest and strongest. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in VACCINES AND SERUMS ONLY. INSIST ON CUTTER'S. If unobtainable, order direct.
The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, California

MONEY ORDERS

It is always safe to send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

British Improving Highways

Fine, New Roads Follow Trail of Ruin in France

Hundreds of miles of the smooth, white macadam roads of northern France will remain for many years after the war as a real memorial to the devastated towns the Germans left after their retreat in the spring.

All over northern France the roads are being widened and resurfaced with stone and rubble taken from the wrecked houses of Peronne, Albert, Arras and countless other ruined towns and villages.

As fast as the British soldiers clear away the debris of the towns it is piled into lorries and distributed in heaps along the main roads. There German prisoners toil the day long, pounding it into level patches, which the great steam rollers, many of them bearing familiar American names, grind quickly into smooth macadam for the business of transport.

The brick and stone of these old buildings make as good road material as could be obtained anywhere, and the work of the German dynamiters has been so thorough that much of it is crushed fine enough to need no further preparation.

The roads of northern France always were excellent, but they never were better than today. The only complaint travellers had against them in the old days was that the paved strip in the centre was too narrow. That complaint cannot be made after the British highway plans have been completed, for all the main highways will be macadamized to a width permitting three broad gauge lorries to run abreast, and even the byways will have a paved surface wide enough to allow traffic to pass easily at any point.

Excessive dustiness is the only fault today, for war economies will not permit the use of precious oil on roadways.

There is little need anywhere in this district for straightening roads or altering routes, because the roads of northern France mostly run as straight as an arrow's flight. Most of the great highways were laid out in Napoleon's time by military surveyors, and their strategic value and importance always has kept primarily in mind by the French government.

The measurements made by Mr. C. E. Wilson at Cambridge show that the energy expended in a discharge of lightning is 600,000 ton-metres—a force sufficient, that is to say, to lift 1,000 tons 2,000 feet in the air. By way of comparison it may be said that the broadside of the Queen Elizabeth's eight 15 in. guns would, according to German figures, exert a power at the muzzle of 210,000 ton-metres. The average lightning flash, therefore, exerts the power of three broadsides from a Queen Elizabeth.

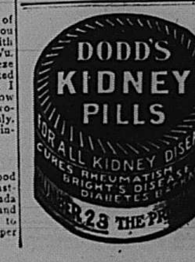
"She's the house guest of her mother."

"That's a queer expression. She lives at home all the time."

"Well, she sits around while her mother does the work."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Words are inadequate to express my love."

"I know they are, Ferdy," said the dear girl. "Try candy and violets."—Louisville Courier-Journal.



THE NEW ARMIES OF BRITAIN DURING THE LAST YEAR'S WAR

WEARING DOWN THE STRENGTH OF GERMANY

Britain's New Armies During The Past Year Have Captured What Is Equal To Ten Whole German Divisions As Now Constituted, With All Equipment And Armament

"A year ago we were thrilling to the first triumphs of our new armies. We had doubts—it can now be confessed—of those armies, not active mistrust, but sufficient misgivings to tinge our hopes.

"In the course of the year these new armies of ours have taken over 70,000 prisoners, including 800 officers. They have captured 450 German guns, with more than 2,000 minor pieces like machine guns and trench mortars. This is the capture of a mighty army, an army of 10 whole German divisions as now constituted, with all its equipment. These new armies have had against them the whole military strength of the German empire—that is to say, of every division in the German armies.

"It is these new armies which in the course of the year have taken all three ridges—namely, the Albert Ridge, the Vimy Ridge, and the Messines Ridge—on which, from Ypres to the Somme, the Germans had drawn their lines as being the strongest positions to hold on this front, and enthroned on which they overlooked all our preparations for attack. No fortress in history possessed one tithe of the defensive strength of any one of these ridges fortified as the Germans had fortified them, and held by the flower of the German army under the strictest orders to fight to the death and not yield an inch of ground.

"This is what our new armies have done in the course of the year. Of course, they have won much ground, a hundred villages, and endless strongholds and redoubts. But geography is immaterial. The task set them was not the winning of acres, but the breaking of the German armies, which, with 40 years of preparation, had thought themselves invincible and half proposed to overrun all Europe and constitute themselves dictators of the world.

"Without preparation and averse from war, the peaceful peoples of the British Empire, inspired by their cause and by virtue of the stuff that is in them, have made themselves into a power which first held at bay, then made head against, and now is wearing down the strength of Germany, and of the matter in which they have done it it is impossible to speak in adequate phrases.

"Though the job be long or short the army has perfect confidence that it is better, both man for man and as a fighting machine, than the armies of Germany, and that but one end can come. It is a year with which we can be satisfied."—London Times.

Looting Of Jerusalem

Turks are Copying Their Hun Masters in Palestine

The situation in Palestine this summer is the most serious since the war began. A scheme for the looting of Jerusalem is already being executed. Throughout the countryside the Turk has embarked on a calculated policy of plundering and killing the native inhabitants so that if they are forced to vacate the country they will leave behind them a desert.

The following statement of the present situation is given to the Associated Press by an official in touch with conditions:

"The attitude of the Young Turks toward the unfortunate non-Turkish races within their empire has been an open campaign of robbery, exploitation and massacre.

"The stupendous wickedness of the extermination of the Armenian nation cannot be dismissed as a particular measure aimed at one particular race, for it is the Turkish policy towards, not only Armenians, but also Greeks and Jews, in fact all peoples who are subjects of the Turk but are not themselves of Turkish blood.

"It is the Turks' calculated policy to kill off the bulk of the inhabitants of Palestine and extort the last ounce of money and goods from them, so that if they are forced to vacate the country they will leave behind them a poverty-stricken and depopulated land.

"Their policy is not consistent with military or economic needs and is not supported by even the slenderest pretexts for its necessity. It is dictated solely by a savage brutality.

"The disaster that befell the Armenian nation is now being meted out to the mixed non-Turkish population of Syria and Palestine. Families are being massacred, towns and territories evacuated, and communities plundered."

Britain and her Allies need 160,000,000 bushels of wheat more than there is available for export from the two countries to whom they look for supplies—Canada and the United States—according to a statement by Hon. W. J. Hanna, Canada's food controller, and this is calculated on the decreased scale of consumption already practiced in Great Britain. To make up this shortage, the people of Canada and the United States are organizing to substitute other foods and reduce consumption of flour foods by one-sixth. Household scientists say it can be done without loss of health or comfort.

It is officially stated that the number of lives reported lost on British merchant vessels from enemy action from the beginning of the war until June 30 last was 9,748, namely, 3,828 passengers and 5,920 officers and seamen.

One Hero Saved Line

Fine Leadership by British Sergeant Gained Victoria Cross

For one of the bravest acts of the war Sergeant (promoted Second Lieutenant) Frederick William Palmer, Royal Fusilliers, was awarded the V.C. The story of his "most conspicuous bravery, control, and determination" (as the official record puts it) makes thrilling reading: "During the progress of certain operations, all the officers of his company having been shot down, Sergeant Palmer assumed command, and, having cut his way under point blank machine gun fire through the wire entanglements, he rushed the enemy's trench with six of his men, dislodged the hostile machine gun which had been hampering our advance, and established a block. He then collected men detached from other regiments, and held the barricade for nearly three hours against seven determined counter-attacks, under an increased barrage of bombs and rifle grenades from his flank and front.

"During his temporary absence in search of more bombs an eighth counter-attack was delivered by the enemy who succeeded in driving in his party and threatened the defences of the whole flank. At this critical moment, although he had been blown off his feet by a bomb and was greatly exhausted, he rallied his men, drove back the enemy, and maintained his position." The very conspicuous bravery displayed by this non-commissioned officer (adds the war office record) cannot be overstated, and his splendid determination and devotion to duty undoubtedly averted what might have proved a serious disaster in this sector of the line.

Torpedo Nets Impracticable

Found to Be Useless for Protection of Warships at Sea

It was almost inevitable that in the search for some quickly improvised anti-submarine protection for merchant shipping, the mind should think of the placing of some obstruction in the path of the torpedo, which would serve to arrest or explode it at some distance from the ship.

For the reason that, for many years, as far back probably as the first appearance of a successful automatic torpedo, warships had been protected, when at anchor, by hanging a curtain of steel netting around them, the public jumped to the conclusion that if nets were a good protection for a ship at anchor they must be so for a ship under way—but that is where they were in error, says the Scientific American.

So far as warships are concerned, it has been found that not only was the resistance of the nets so great as to cut down the speed of a battle ship to five or six knots, but also that the eddies and other forms of disturbance developed by dragging the huge area of the netting through the water, made it difficult to keep the ships under that complete control which is so essential to successful naval manoeuvres. Furthermore, although the maintenance of a net at a distance of 20 to 30 feet from the side of a ship by means of booms and guy ropes is not a difficult matter when the ship is in a sheltered roadstead or harbor, it would be an absolute impossibility if a ship were steaming in a gale of wind through a heavy seaway.

And this brings us face to face with a controlling factor, which we commend to all those inventors who are endeavoring to provide protective devices of this character for use on the Atlantic ocean, namely, that they must plan their constructions so that they will stand the terrific wrenching and twisting forces to which the system will be exposed in a confused and heavy sea.

Much Stealing In Germany

Farm Live Stock No Longer Safe In the Field

Insecurity is increasing in a disquieting manner in Germany, particularly in the country regions. Thefts of all kinds of field produce and foodstuffs occur frequently. The farm live stock in the meadows is no longer safe. Cattle, sheep and pigs are stolen or slaughtered in the fields and the meat and the hides carried off. Bands of watchmen are being formed of old men.

Nemesis of Zeppelins

The world's most powerful searchlight, that invented by Elmer A. Sperry of Brooklyn, is 10 feet high, its mirror has a diameter of 5 feet and it weights three tons, according to the Popular Science Monthly. Its beam is as brilliant as the sun at 8 o'clock in the morning or 4 in the afternoon, New York latitude, and you can read a newspaper by its light thirty miles away. The heat of its focussed beam is so intense that it will set paper afire at a distance of 250 feet. It has a candle power of more than one and a quarter billion.

Ivory—Is your daughter improving in her piano practice?

Zinc—I think so. Some of the neighbors nod to me again.—Awgwan.

Clouds Lower Over Rumania

Was Betrayed by German Spies in Russia

Of the many sad stories written by this war none is more tragic than that of Rumania, and now it appears that another bloody page is to be appended, for Mackensen with a powerful army has made another attack on the Rumanian front. He hopes to do in Moldavia what he did in Wallachia, and the outlook is far from bright. Rumania has a good army, well trained, properly supplied now, and as brave as any in the world. In the beginning of the war the bravery of her army was not open to question, but it was not properly equipped. Such necessary weapons as anti-aircraft guns and others that have been invented in the past three years were not in the possession of the Rumanian army when the war began. Therefore, it was easy for the Germans to bombard Bucharest from the skies, and this city probably suffered more than any other capital that has been under fire since the beginning of the struggle.

Rumania has not been extended the sympathy that her misfortunes merit, probably because we do not understand the position of affairs and perhaps because it has been insidiously misrepresented by agents of the kaiser. Rumania hesitated so long on the brink of war that the idea became general that she was weighing opposite bribes. Then her sudden rush into Austrian territory and her avowed purpose of annexing lands now belonging to the dual monarchy made outsiders suppose that her participation in the struggle was due to a cold-blooded determination to make a profit. When disaster overwhelmed the Rumanian army some pseudo critics pointed out that had she not been so eager to invade Austrian territory she would have been in a better position to defend her own. Without going into the merits of these questions, we have learned since the Russian revolution that Rumania was cold-bloodedly betrayed to Germany by the kaiser's representatives at Petrograd. The chief of them was at that time Premier Stuermer, whose very German name ought to have been a warning.

Rumania, though she hesitated long before entering the war, did not finally enter it at the time her own military authorities advised. They realized that more time was needed to fully prepare, but from Russia came assurances of the complete co-operation of a Russian army. There were more than assurances; there were sharp urgings, Rumania, in fact, entered the war at the exact moment the German general staff desired. When the Rumanian army was hopelessly involved in Transylvania the movement of Russian troops to their aid was stopped by Steurmer. Rustchuk was to have been occupied by Russian troops to protect Bucharest. It was not occupied nor did the Russian army, promised in Dobrudja ever reach its destination. We know now that troop trains for no reason that could be then understood did not arrive; that the Russian armies were abruptly deprived of their supplies, and that the loyal efforts of their commanders were hamstrung. Well might General Berthelot, head of the French mission, say to King Ferdinand: "Sire, we have been betrayed and the treason comes from Petrograd."

Writing in the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post, Carl W. Ackerman, formerly a correspondent with the various German armies, says that on December 1 the Rumanian general staff issued its plan of battle for the defence of Bucharest, a document of the greatest importance, and on the same day it was in the hands of the German general who was to command the attack. The battle was yet a couple of days off, and the Germans, knowing the Rumanian plan of defence, were able to make their own arrangements and utterly overwhelm the defenders. German spies betrayed Rumania in Bucharest and in Petrograd. Nevertheless, in spite of great disasters, their generals have been skilful enough and their troops staunch enough to extricate themselves from a perilous position and to hold the armies of Falkenhayn and Mackensen in check for more than six months.

Probably the Rumanians can continue to hold back the Teuton armies if there is no radical alteration in the present general situation, that is to say, if the Russian supporting armies remain firm. But as the New York Times pertinently observes, Rumania is again faced with treachery. This time it is not the treachery of a highly placed Russian. It is the treachery of the Socialistic Russian soldier. If the Russians continue to retreat in Galicia and Bukowina, the position of the Rumanian army will become desperate indeed. Already it would appear that the gateway to the province of Moldavia has been opened. In Moldavia itself there is a considerable Russian army, and this army, apparently, has not had its morale undermined by the Socialistic propaganda, although the other day one mutinous regiment was surrounded and disarmed by loyal regiments, and a couple of others were reported to have "voluntarily retired."

With an Empty Revolver

8763 Lance-Corporal James Welch, Royal Berkshire regiment. On entering the enemy trench he killed one man after a severe hand-to-hand struggle. Armed with only an empty revolver, Welch then chased four of the enemy across the open and captured them single handed. He handled his machine gun with the utmost fearlessness, and more than once went into the open fully exposed to heavy fire at short range, to search for and collect ammunition and spare parts in order to keep his guns in action, which he succeeded in doing for over five hours till wounded by a shell.—From Recent V.C. Awards.

New Ideas Developed

Marked Development Along Scientific Lines Since War Began

"The war has stimulated science wonderfully," said Guglielmo Marconi, senator of Italy and member of the Italian commission to the United States Nixola Greeley-Smith writes in the New York Evening World.

"I cannot say that war is good in any sense, but one of the effects of the present one has been the development of new ideas and the obliteration of difficulties in many fields of science. The war has put the wireless to work in many new directions, on submarines, for instance, and we have learned how to control the atmosphere through which it passes to a degree which would have been impossible a few years ago. War has developed flying to an enormous extent and will extend its uses more and more.

"Do you believe in the practibility of transatlantic passenger travel by triplane and in the commercial submarine service after the war?" I asked the inventor of the wirless telegraph.

"I think that the commercial triplane for long distance passenger travel is a practicable thing," he answered. "I do not believe that the submarine will be used for ocean travel in time of peace. Why go under the water when you can travel on its surface?"

"One might ask why go over the water when one can travel on its surface?" I replied.

"No," the inventor retorted, "that is not quite the same thing. A flying machine eliminates dangers, obstacles distances. It shortens travelling. One can fly from New York to Chicago, for instance, in a straight line through the air, while on the surface you have to make many twists and turns and so lose much time. I do not think the submarine will ever be used successfully for commerce.

"But I believe that the submarine problems is the most serious presented by the war and I do not believe in letting people become unduly optimistic about its solution," Senator Marconi concluded. "I do not want to discuss the probable duration of the war, but I know that it will end victoriously for the Allies.

"The contribution of Italy to the cause of democracy is not so widely understood in America as we would like to have it.

"It was Italy's declaration of neutrality that enabled France to withdraw a million men fram the Italian frontier, and it was this million men that enabled it to fight and win the battle of the Marne. Italy never intended to join Prussia in a war of aggression, but it might have kept France in doubt and a million French soldiers in arms where they were not needed."

Burden of War Borne By British

Raising Huge Sums by Taxation in Order to Carry on War

Lord Robert Cecil, minister of blockade, in a talk with the Associated Press discussed Britain's war expenditure in hope that a better idea of its details might serve to show the people what a tremendous war burden the people of Great Britain have cheerfully shouldered.

"In the period from April 1, 1914, to August 4, 1917, the British government total expenditure has been $26,378,000,000," Lord Robert declared. "Nearly one fifth of this expenditure, or $5,220,000,000, has been advanced to our allies.

"How does this hit the ordinary citizens? Well, we raised a considerable part of this expenditure by taxation and taxation per head in Great Britain has increased from less than $18 per year before the war to $61 yearly at present. Of this average $61 which every man, woman and child pays annually to the government $50 is collected by direct taxation, namely income tax, excess profits tax, stamp tax and death duties or inheritance tax.

"The other $11 comes from indirect taxation namely customs or excise. We are now raising $510,000,000 yearly by direct taxation and $2,335,000,000 by indirect taxation."

Wireless Controls Mine

Johns Hopkins Expert Perfects Submarine Device

After considerable experimental work in an endeavor to perfect a new type of mine, electrically controlled and discharged by means of a powerful wireless apparatus placed at a distance from the mine itself, a device which would enable one submarine to destroy another, Dr. J. B. Whitehead, of the Johns Hopkins university electrical department, is said to have brought his labors to a successful termination. The mine can be directed upon whatever course its operator may desire, and can be exploded by pressing a button, the wireless waves being employed both in directing it and in its explosion.

The advantage that such a mine would have over the ordinary torpedo used by the submarine lies in the improbability of failure to hit the target or of non-explosion after the target is struck.—Electrical Review.

Eastern Nation's Discovery

The Eastern nations, which are far more pestered with flies than we are, have discovered how much flies dislike blue. The Arabs treat their houses with a kind of light blue wash, and the Japanese hang curtains of blue glass beads and bamboo at the entrance of their baker and butcher shops. These curtains let the air in and the flies, should there be any in the room, pass out between the blue beads towards the light, but they do not re-enter.

READY FOR ACTION, BRITISH NAVY AWAITS DAWN OF "THE DAY"

DESTROYERS PLOW SEA WATCHING FOR ENEMY

Night After Night And Month After Month The Units Of The Fleet Patrol The Coasts, Waiting For The Enemy Ships To Put In An Appearance

She was a torpedo boat destroyer—long, lean, low and black. That is, she was black where the salt of the sea had not bitten deep enough to turn her paint a neutral color, or where patches of red rust did not show. Fairly battered by wind and weather, she was now getting a worse battering than ever, says Answers, London, in a recent feature article on the work of the British navy.

The elements strove to turn her back into harbors; mines and other submerged dangers sought to end her existence; but still she pressed on, carrying out her monotonous work, faithfully and well.

On her bridge, clad in his oldest clothes, hidden under a thick, duffle suit, with an ear protecting hood—this, in turn, being hidden under an oilskin which utterly refused to keep out the wet any longer, because of its soddenness—was her commanding officer, a mere boy lieutenant, not more than 25 years old. His second in command was a sub-lieutenant, who had as yet to make the acquaintance of a razor.

At the wheel was the coxswain—a bearded, trustworthy, weather hardened petty officer. He knew his boat—knew her every whim and trick. Years of practice in the fat times of peace had taught him exactly what she might be expected to do under certain conditions, when she must be bullied and when persuaded. He had brought her from under the bows of big, spreading cruisers, when their knifelike stems had threatened certain bisection; had slammed her under the lee of a water logged, wallowing oilship in the heart of a gale, and held her alongside till the oilship's crew could leap to the destroyers deck and safety.

Then, also on the bridge, was the signalman—a mighty man of knowledge, specialized in his own particular job, and taking tips from nobody. Never was a signal in that flotilla that he didn't see and know the meaning of. The international code—that conversational medium between ships of all nationalities—was at his fingers' ends.

On deck, each at his station, was the watch on duty. At gun and torpedo tube they clung and swung and crouched, each peering into the night. Every gun was loaded; the pressure of a trigger would belch forth death and steel. Every torpedo tube was swung outboard, and the torpedo heads peered forth over the dark waters as intently as any of her crew.

Like all other destroyers, she refused to ride the waves. Even at twenty knots an hour she sliced through them, so that her deck was eternally wet. Ever a few inches of sea water surged along them, swirling and curling round the seamen's feet, and occasionally, when the destroyer bowed her proud head to the ocean, a wave bigger than the rest swept along, tearing at the lashings which secured fittings to their places, grabbing at knees and ankles, seeking to drag down to its ever hungry depths some sacrificial victim. At these times men passed the bight of a rope around their waists and the nearest solid thing, gun crews clung tenaciously to elevating and training wheels, tube crews hugged their weapons with a closeness that was almost amorous. Then, as the danger passed, a snigger of peering passed after it.

"Another milestone! Ain't we licking 'em up?"

The gunner—a seasoned warrant officer, who had worked his way upward from boyhood—passed along the decks as opportunity offered, clinging to a 3-inch thick grass hawser, stretched between bridge and after gun support, to act as a lifeline.

His job was to keep an eye on everything; to see that all was eternally ready in case of the need for sudden action. On him devolved the responsibility for opening fire as soon as any dark shadows came out of the surrounding blackness, for the rule of the night at sea in these strenuous times is "Fire first; ask questions afterwards."

But, often enough, there is no afterwards in which to put queries. Also, by means of their own, fellow destroyers avert the possibility of being fired into by friends, so all is well in that direction.

In the stokeholds, grimy men, clad in the blackest of attire, work in a dim atmosphere that occasionally glows redly as a furnace door is flung open, in order to feed an ever crying fire—for this is none of your oilboats who eat fuel through a tube and a disintegrating spray, but one of the older type, which burns black diamonds, and whose every ounce of steam is the result of giant labors. And as they work they balance themselves uncannily, for a chance roll might send a man reeling against the black boiler faces, and before he could actually realize what had happened his arm might be half roasted.

On the mess deck, battered down, and with the white painted walls exuding sweat in streams, the watch below make the best of their four hours off duty. Some are stretched along the lockers, trying to rest. They know they cannot sleep, and the work they put in as they try to keep their prone position, in spite of the boat's motion, is far harder than that of those at gun or tube.

One man has dug out a battered old melodeon, a second has unearthed a mouth organ, from which at least a full octave is missing, and these weird instruments lead the choruses of the happy sailor men. Music hall songs; plantation ditties, ballads of the old, old sea and its ships. "Keep the Home Fires Burning"—this last with a touch of mockery at the expense of the extinguished mess deck stove. And then, as the newer things are exhausted, they fall back upon the favorite hymns, known and beloved of all sailor men. And, though the end of each verse may be punctuated by a hollow groan of the straining hull, as she surges amid the welter of waters, there is little or no irreverence.

Night after night, month after month, destroyers patrol the coasts, waiting and watching for the enemy who may take it into his head to try a "hussar thrust"—a dashing raid upon our defenses. Night after night they keep their vigil, without a light or sound or sight to break the monotony of the black, bleak hours. Then, at last along there comes one midnight the loom of a long, low shape, like themselves—a shape which hurries and makes no signal. Follows, then, instant activity. Gun flashes tear the blackness to shreds, searchlight beams stab and turn it to broadest day. And, if fate is kind, another enemy craft is removed from the list of its navy.

For ourselves, a battered funnel, half a dozen holes in deck and bulkhead, three inches of print in the newspapers, and a couple of weeks in dockyard hands, during which time the crew enjoy once more "the blessings of the land and the fruits of their labor."

Then—sea again! Patrol night after night, watching and waiting for the dawning of "The Day," praying that it may not long tarry.

Alberta's Exports To United States

Huge Increase Shown in Trade With Southern Neighbors

The report of the American Consul for the Calgary district, which comprises that part of Alberta south of Edmonton and north of Lethbridge, shows that during the three months ending June 30th the value of the exports to the United States from this district amounted to $1,029,650.15. This represents an increase of almost $800,000 over the corresponding period of last year. The larger increase was shown in wheat, the figures being $$527,827.34 as compared with $9,843.50 in 1916. Oats increased from $923.10 to $130,479.34. A remarkable increase was shown in hides, the figures this year being $105,780.21, as compared with $62,278.56 in the corresponding period of 1916. Between April 1st and June 30th the United States also received from this part of Alberta potatoes to the value of $40,814.24; the exports of this commodity during the corresponding period of last year were nil.

High Prices For Years

Farm Products Will Bring High Prices for Years After Peace Is Declared

Speaking to the Western Canada Irrigation Association at Maple Creek, Honorable W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture for the province of Saskatchewan, predicted that high prices for farm products would continue for years after the establishment of peace. Surplus stocks had been exhausted, and it would take a long time to restore them. In the rush to produce every bushel possible during the war, Mr. Motherwell thought that in some cases the best agricultural methods were not being followed, and he urged all farmers to practice the best methods, so that the production might be kept up, not merely for a year or two, but for many years to come. He pointed out that the depletion of the European herds would have a serious effect upon the fertility of the soil of that country, and that Western Canada must be prepared to do its share toward supplying food products for the world.

War Has Its Triumphs

War has come to quicken the wheels of progress. That is one seemingly anomalous consequence of the present struggle. In the past three years aviation and industrialism have made more headway than would have been achieved probably in thirty years of peace. War with all its suffering and loss, has its triumphs, quite apart from strategy, tactics, and individual heroism. It puts the spur on the scientist, whatever his particular field of endeavor, and it flogs the manufacturer until he meets its urgently-pressed demands. Development is hastened; the attainment of this or that objective may mean not only the saving of precious human lives, but the victory of a cause, and so, in bewildering swiftness, advances are recorded from week to week.—London Daily Telegraph.

Cost of Neutrality

Nine hundred and thirty-three Scandinavian ships have been destroyed by torpedoes or mines since the beginning of the war, according to the Aftenbladet. Of this number Norway lost 600, Denmark 187 and Sweden 146. The number of Scandinavian seamen lost in these disasters was about 500.

ADVERTISING

An advertising statement reduced to printer's ink comes before the eye of a large number of people.

Among these people there is invariably a portion of them who are doubting, another portion who are critical, and still another who are knowing.

The statement then, must be truthful. It must be made in a convincing manner and must be honest in appearance

We have the faculty of arranging types in a simple, straightforward manner for all kinds of advertising. We plan newspaper ads. as well booklets or folders.

THE

ELKHORN

MERCURY

High Class Printing Office

TELEPHONE No. 42. ELKHORN, MAN.

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

ILLUSION.

Did you ever sort o' hanker
For a lazy loafing spell
Far away from mart or office
Where the people buy and sell,
Just to be as free and easy
As a bird upon the wing
And not have a bit of bother
With a single blessed thing?

Nothing on your mind or conscience,
Just a calm, untroubled blank,
With no thoughts about the morrow
Or your balance at the bank,
Just in garments built for comfort,
Without collar, pin or tie,
In an old and easy hammock
To observe the clouds go by?

No alarm clock sounding warning
Of the day of work ahead,
No complaining should you fancy
Half the morn to lie in bed,
No one coming with his troubles
In your patient ear to tell,
Not a sound but nature's music
And the welcome dinner bell?

Not the faintest dull suggestion
Of the turmoil and the strife
In the world you left behind you,
Just the simple, quiet life;
No contentions and no clamor,
There at no one's beck and call
In the land of noon and summer
Nothing doing; that is all?

Hazardous Occupation.

"I suppose you are a veteran of the war?"

"No; I never smelled powder."

"Then how did you lose your arm, may I ask?"

"Working at my trade, madam."

"Round heavy machinery, I presume?"

"No; I had to entertain the women who were waiting for an appointment with the doctor."

"And how did that cause the injury?"

"Can't you see they talked an arm off?"

Showed the Effect.

"I don't know what I am going to do with those children," said the lady bookworm. "They are getting so impudent and unruly that there is no living with them."

"I thought you would hear from them when I saw them going through those French novels the other day," said the sympathetic caterpillar.

Ought to Be.

"This is a ground floor proposition."

"Sure of that?"

"Oh, yes."

"What is it?"

"Cement for basements."

Feminine Instinct.

"What day had I better pay my taxes?" she asked.

"Doesn't make any difference."

"Isn't there any bargain day?"

Expressed It.

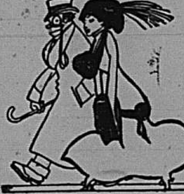
Little Willie in the pantry
With his face stuck up with jam.
When his mother came upon him
Little Willie said a word that sounded much like the article that besmeared his boyish face.

He Knew Her.

"Have you made your will?"

"Yes, but it is already broken in my wife's mind."

What Is It?



"Why do women grow old so fast?"

"Probably for the same reason that men grow bald."

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

There are individuals who are so overcrowded with work that the scenery might as well go out of business as far as they are concerned.

Sometimes a casual individual turns out to be of some use in the world, but mostly he is too casual.

Being able to remember is sustained and supported by the faculty of being able to forget.

Speaking of a dull season, what is the matter with turning the scissors griders' union loose on it?

A woman sometimes works too long at being young to be called exactly a success.

For ignorance to have its uses it is necessary that some one else have it.

In the natural order of things talking about our neighbors comes under the head of unfinished business.

Occasionally the long pole gets the persimmon, and then again soft solder causes it to drop right into the outstretched palm.

The undeniable mark of a stingy man lies in his ability to keep an umbrella.

If we aren't to hurt anybody's feelings remain in a state of subservient [illegible].

PILES get immediate relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment

Boys' and Girls' Club Fair

(Continued from front page).

fidence; to make good in what they are called upon to undertake, and if we succeed it means far more than even good results at examinations. The latter can be seen at once by all, but few continue to trace and value the school days effect on the after life of the pupil. The School Fair Day gives an opportunity for parents and teachers to meet, and should strengthen the bond between home and school on which depends so largely the future of our country.

F. M. Watts.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency) on certain conditions.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of taree years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres of extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY C.M.G.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

C. W. CROSBY
Commissioner in B.R
ELKHORN, - MANITOBA

W. MANCHESTER, D.V.S.
Graduate of McGill University
Office Phone will be announced shortly
RESIDENCE PHONE 13, ELKHORN

J. Harvey Miller
Dealer in Agricultural Implements.
Auctioneer and Real Estate Agent
ELKHORN, MAN.

JOHN PRITCHARD, LL.B.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Etc.
PHONE 6 P.O. DRAWER 619
Virden, Manitoba.

R. N. SCOTNEY, B. A.
Solicitor and Notary Public
Commissioner in B.R.
ELKHORN, - - MAN.

GOULTER & CHALMERS
H. H. GOULTER. T. H. CHALMERS.
Barristers, Attorneys, Notaries Public
Office.—
Bank of Ottawa Building., Virden.
Money to Loan on Farm & Town Properties

Insurance of all kinds
$1000 to let out on good security
Farms for Sale
A. M. FRAZER & SON
Commissioners in B.R.
Office over the Post Office
ELKHORN - MANITOBA

Country
Correspondents
Wanted

TELEPHONE No. 42

Dr. de Van's Female Pills
A reliable French regulator; never fails. These pills are exceedingly powerful in regulating the generative portion of the female system. Refuse all cheap imitations. Dr. de Van's are sold at [illegible] a box, or three for [illegible]. Mailed to any address. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

ELKHORN LODGE
No. 74
G.R.M., A.F.& A.M.
Holds its Regular Meeting in the Masonic Hall, on Monday, Sep. 24 at 8 p.m. Visiting Brothers welcome.
J. R. GROAT, W. M. — H. J. JONES, Sec.

COURT OF ELKS
NO. 21
Will meet in the Masonic Temple, Elkhorn on
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3, 1917, at 8 p.m., sharp.
W. J. MONTGOMERY, C.R.
F. C. NORRIS, F.S. — A. B. STATHAM, R.S.

ALEXANDRA LODGE
NO. 48
I.O.O.F.
ELKHORN, - MAN.
Meets every Thursday in the Masonic Temple, at 8 p.m.
Visiting brethren welcome
H. J. JONES, N.G. R. M. FRAZER Sec.

THE ELKHORN MERCURY DIRECTORY

MUNICIPALITY OF THE VILLAGE OF ELKHORN

J. Mooney, Mayor.

Councillors:
C. G. Webster C. W. Crosby
J. H. Carscadden W. Davey

A. M. Frazer, Sec.-Treas.

Jos. Webster, Assessor.

RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF WALLACE

Chas. E. Ivens, Reeve

Councillors:
H. Larmer. Ed. Naylen.
A. J. Swan. H. Nelson
Geo. E. Blakeman. J. O'Neil

W. Whiteford, Sec.-Treas., Vr'dn

A. Odell, Assessor, Hargrave

COUNTY COURT OF ELKHORN

Hon. T. D. Cumberland, Judge.

W. Davey, Clerk.

A. B. Statham (pro tem.) Bailiff.

Court Sittings—March
June September December

ELKHORN BOARD OF TRADE

C. G. WEBSTER, President
J. MOONEY, Secretary-Treasurer

ELKHORN SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 366

R. DE W. WALLER, Chairman

W. J. TINLINE

C. W. CROSBY, Sec.-Treasurer.

THE CHURCHES

St. Mark's (Anglican)
Rev. V. S. Bell, Vicar
Morning Service 11 a.m.
Sunday School at 3.00 p.m.
Evening Service, 7.30 p.m.

First Presbyterian
Rev. R. B. Ledingham, B.A.
Sunday School at 11 a.m.
Evening Service, 7.30 p.m.

Trinity Methodist
Rev. D. B. Kennedy
Sunday School at 2.30 p.m.
Evening Service, 7.30 p.m.

C. P. R. TIME TABLE

Going East

No. 62	at 1.45
No. 54 daily ex. Sun.	at 14.55
No. 4	at 11.30
No. 60 (Branch)	at 21.33

Tues., Thurs., Sat.

Going West

No. 61	at 5.12
No. 53 daily ex. Sun.	at 14.55
No. 3	at 18.17
No. 59 (Branch)	at 9.18

Tues., Thurs., Sat.

FARM LANDS
Oregon & California Railroad Co. Grant Lands. Title to same revested in United States by Act of Congress dated June 9, 1916. Two million three hundred thousand acres to be opened for settlement and sale. Powet site, Timber and Agricultural Lands. Containing some of the best land left in the United States. Now is the opportune time. Large Sectional Map showing lands and description of soil, climate, rainfall, elevations, etc. Postpaid One Dollar. Grant Lands Locating Co., Box 610, Portland, Oregon.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED
In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.
MARION & MARION,
364 University St., Montreal.